

National Park Service Analysis of FY 2001 Park Base Increases



The National Park Service: protecting the resource and serving the visitor.

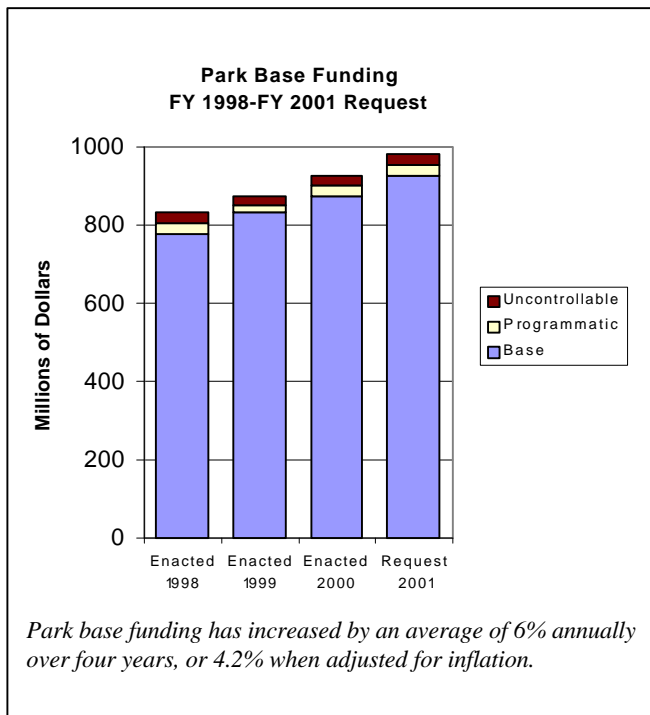
The NPS operates 379 park units in fulfilling its mission of protecting resources while providing for enjoyable and safe visitor experiences. The primary source of funding for accomplishing this mission is the park operating base. This base funding is under the direct control of the park superintendent who operates the park within the broad policy guidance of the NPS Director and in conformance with the authorizing legislation which established the park unit. The park operating base allows the *core mission responsibilities* of the parks to be accomplished. From maintaining rhododendron-lined trails at New River Gorge National River to protecting visitors in crowded Yosemite Valley, from the radio dispatch operator at Isle Royale National Park to the administrative staff at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, from lesser known parks such as George Washington Birthplace to world-famous locales such as the Grand Canyon, the foundation of the National Park System lies with the park itself, no matter the activity, the type of employee, or the location. Park base funding is the source that most directly impacts the park visitor, the park employee, and the resources entrusted to our care. Obtaining adequate funding for park bases remains a critical objective of the Service and forms, along with the Natural Resource Challenge, the highest operational priority for FY 2001.

Accordingly, the budget request for FY 2001 includes three separate proposals of park base increases totaling \$27,631,000: (1) an increase of \$24.050 million and 300 FTE for parks in FY 2001 to address a number of specific operating needs at NPS units. This proposal is comprised of 97 increases for 72 park units, three trails, two foundations that support park operations, Winter Olympics support, and the United States Park Police, (2) as part of the Natural Resource Challenge, the NPS is proposing a series of park base increases at 17 parks totaling \$3,400,000 and 41 FTE to address threats posed by invasive species as part of a larger effort to assist in native and threatened and endangered species recovery, and (3) an increase of \$181,000 and 3 FTE supports the ongoing Vanishing Treasures Initiative to preserve prehistoric and historic ruins at parks in the desert southwest. In FY 2001, this Initiative would address critical concerns at three parks. All told, the three proposals described above would provide increases at 85 different park units, along with three trails, two foundations, the Winter Olympics support and for the United States Park Police. A summary of the parks represented by the various proposals may be found on page NPS-176.

Base Increase Proposals	(1) Park Base Operations	(2) Natural Resource Challenge	(3) Vanishing Treasures	Totals
Number of Requests	97	17	3	117
NPS Areas Represented	79	17	3	92
Total Requested	\$24,050,000	\$3,400,000	\$181,000	\$27,631,000
Average Request	\$247,938	\$200,000	\$60,333	\$236,162

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The specific increases represented in this request for FY 2001 were drawn from the NPS Operations Formulation System (OFS) Database. The system has been newly redesigned and upgraded to operate interactively on the NPS Intranet for ease of use. The \$1.4



billion of unfunded needs documented in OFS covers the full array of activities performed by the Service with the exception of the construction and land acquisition line-item programs and construction planning, which are formulated independently. At present, the total number of records of unfunded needs in the database exceeds 2,000 with over 1,600 of the records expressing park base requirements totaling over \$275 million. A November 1999 review of OFS revealed about \$200 million of the unfunded increases in the database were banded and identified as “high priority, current need” for park base operations. A comprehensive review of the park base information in the database will be undertaken in 2000 to validate the data and numbers cited above and to

assist management in gaining a better understanding of park budget shortfalls.

It should be understood that, in any event, the estimated shortfall in unfunded high priority park requirements is not static. Rather, the figure represents the dynamic nature of operating an evolving Park System with new park units being added, boundaries being expanded, or new program emphases being formulated, even as key priority budget needs are met through increased funding or shifts in program emphasis. Nevertheless, together with goals established in the NPS Strategic Plan, the identified annual shortfall amount provides a benchmark against which to measure progress in addressing unfunded requirements. From FY 1998-2000, over \$72 million in specific park increases were approved by Congress. Should the FY 2001 park requests be enacted, \$100 million will have been directed to park bases over a four-year period to address the most critical, programmatic operational needs and to achieve identifiable results.

PROGRAMMATIC OBJECTIVES:

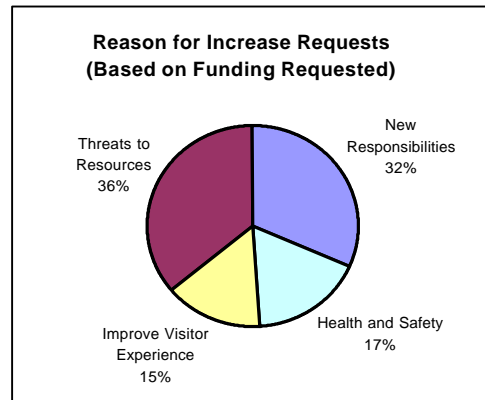
The proposal of \$27,631,000 reflects four broad programmatic objectives, as follows:

Addressing Threats to Resources: A total of \$9,999,000 in funding would be directed toward parks experiencing severe threats to resources which require professional expertise beyond that currently available to the park. This emphasis reflects 36 percent of the amount requested for park increases. Representative of this need are funding requests to establish comprehensive preservation programs at the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials in Washington, D.C. which have been recently rehabilitated. Proposed increases at Dry Tortugas and Virgin Islands National Parks and Kaluapapa and War in the Pacific National Historical Parks would allow new or expanded monitoring of populations of coral reef species, expanded law enforcement capabilities for coral reef protection, and mitigation actions to combat sedimentation and pollutants which threaten

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water quality and fisheries. A new program at Craters of the Moon National Monument would allow long-term inventory and monitoring of the park ecology to guide resource protection efforts. About two-thirds, or \$2.3 million, of the park base component of the Natural Resource Challenge is to eradicate or control invasive species which damage ecosystems and threaten native plants and wildlife in such diverse sites as Antietam National Battlefield, Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, and Theodore Roosevelt, Haleakala, and Sequoia National Parks. Cultural resources would receive similar attention at such sites as Aztec Ruins National Monument, Adams National Historical Park, and Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

Taking Care of New Responsibilities: An amount of \$8,737,000 or 32 percent of the total request for park increases, would be directed toward parks with new responsibilities. Parks acquire new responsibilities in a variety of capacities. Some are simply new programs, such as those relating the story of the Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery or the enhancement of a model high school environmental education program at six Washington, D.C., area parks. A few, such as Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site, Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve, and Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area, are new to the System; others, such as Death Valley National Park and Nez Perce National Historical Park have acquired new land. Finally some, such as Women's Rights and Independence National Historical Parks, have new structures or facilities to maintain. Two increases, at Grand Canyon and Zion National Parks, are particularly representative of this kind of need. These parks, assisted by the use of Recreation Fee Demonstration Program revenue, are developing new transportation systems that will alter radically the visitor experience at the park. Funding is requested to operate the Canyon View Information Plaza at Grand Canyon and the new visitor transit center at Zion. New transportation systems will funnel nearly all visitors to these parks through the new facilities.



Correcting Health and Safety Deficiencies: The NPS is also seeking increased operating funds to tie together various efforts to improve public and employee health/safety at the parks, provide preventative maintenance programs to realize the anticipated life of park facilities and assets, and combat the threat of terrorism which is an unfortunate reality of today's world. An amount of \$4,786,000, or 17 percent of the request, reflects this emphasis. A number of park units within the System have identified a need to execute preventative and corrective maintenance on public-use structures and buildings or implement education programs aimed at improving public safety. Proposed funding for trail and facility programs at such places as George Washington Memorial Parkway, Isle Royale National Park, and Lake Clark National Park and Preserve would upgrade conditions and improve safety. At Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, funding is requested to inform and educate visitors about eruption site hazards. Expanded law enforcement efforts at Coronado and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monuments, Boston National Historical Park, and Ozark National Scenic Riverways would assist in providing for a safer park experience for visitors and employees.

Providing for the Visitor Experience: The remaining \$4,109,000, or 15 percent, of the request represent proposals to provide adequate visitor services to deal with changes in park operations that are outside the sphere of new responsibilities. These can arise as a result of growth in visitation, significant changes in the patterns of visitation, or growth in workload, often due to the

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occurrence of special events. Some parks such as Ozark National Scenic Riverways and Voyageurs National Park must accommodate changes in visitation patterns such as heavier shoulder season or winter use. Other parks such as Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Kings Mountain National Military Park, and Little Bighorn National Monument require funding to address the growth in park visitation. In addition, the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial is represented in this budget by a number of requests. Heavy visitation and interest is anticipated as the bicentennial approaches. Similarly, the approach of the Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City have necessitated an increase proposal to coordinate and supplement efforts in nearby parks to adequately prepare for anticipated visitation over the period before and after the Olympic Games, including a huge influx of foreign visitors.

PARK PROPOSALS (\$27,631,000; 344 FTE):

The three separate proposals are outlined below:

PARK BASE OPERATIONS (\$24,050,000; 300 FTE)

The proposal for \$24.050 million for specific park base operations was drawn from the priorities identified in OFS. The proposed list of increases generally follows Regional priorities established during the course of the budget cycle and is based on policies and objectives articulated by the Secretary and NPS management. Consideration was given to parks that could demonstrate performance results in accordance with National Park Service GPRA goals.



Preservation and maintenance of historic structures at Women's Rights NHS is the highest priority unfunded need in the Northeast Region. Pictured: the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House

While most of the increases follow Regional priorities, also included in this proposal are park increases that address themes identified as high priorities by NPS and Departmental management. These included such activities as *coral reef preservation*, the commemoration of the *bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition*, implementation of *counter-terrorism* measures, and *Native American partnerships* efforts. Building upon a request enacted in FY 2000, threatened coral reefs in the Caribbean and the Pacific are targeted for additional resource protection actions. A highly anticipated

major event for the NPS is the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which is expected to lead to increased visitation at certain park areas and would require new interpretive programs to be developed. Nevertheless, despite the inclusion of these focus activities, the majority of this proposal represents the highest priority, core park requirements. Top regional priorities include increases at Denali National Park, Bighorn Canyon National Recreational Area, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Boston Harbor Islands National Park, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Fort Caroline National Memorial, and Natchez Trace Parkway. Many of these parks have been mentioned above, as they fall within the four broad programmatic objectives discussed previously. A full list of the parks included in this proposal is found on page NPS-176.

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INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL/THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES RECOVERY AT PARKS (\$3,400,000; 41 FTE)

As part of the Natural Resource Challenge, the NPS proposal of \$3.4 million would allow parks to take actions to control invasive species as well as stimulate recovery of threatened and endangered species. Increases contained within this request may achieve results in one or both of the aforementioned areas. Exotic (invasive non-native) species are displacing natural vegetation and adversely impacting entire ecosystems, and displacing all types of native species, often including those that are threatened or endangered. This increase will allow 17 park units to address natural resource issues including the implementation of the range of park level resource management activities needed to preserve native species. Increases are requested for park units such as Rock Creek Park, Buck Island Reef National Monument, and Zion National Park. A full list of the parks included in this proposal is found on page NPS-176.



Bald eagles are native to a number of park areas.

VANISHING TREASURES (\$181,000; 3 FTE)



Ancient structures at Aztec Ruins NM would benefit from funding under the Vanishing Treasures Program.

The ancient and historic ruins in southwestern and western parks are deteriorating rapidly; some are in danger of total collapse. This is the fourth year of a program that has been designed for aid in the recruitment and training of skilled craft specialists at parks to preserve these resources. Through FY 2000, approximately \$2.1 million has been added to the bases of 37 parks. This proposal would provide \$181,000 for additional base funding at Aztec Ruins, Casa Grande and El Morro National Monuments. Casa Grande and El Morro would be the recipients of base funding for the first time

under this initiative. A full list of the parks included in this proposal is found on page NPS-176.

A list of the all parks proposed for increases within this budget document follows along with park specific justifications of the unfunded requirements. At the end of this section, for informational purposes, there is a list of parks represented in the thematic categories of the *Lewis and Clark*, *Native American Partnerships*, *Coral Reef*, and *Counter-Terrorism*.

Analysis of Park Base Increases

FY 2001 Proposed Park Increases (\$000)

<u>Park Base Operations</u>		<u>Natural Resource Challenge</u>	
Accokeek Foundation	100	Antietam NB	150
Adams NHS	179	Big Cypress NPres	400
Alice Ferguson Foundation	100	Buck Island Reef NM	100
Badlands NP	344	Catoctin Mountain Park	89
Bighorn Canyon NRA	290	Coronado NM	60
Biscayne NP	348	Curecanti NRA	141
Boston NHP	62	Great Smoky Mountains NP	403
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	340	Haleakala NP	481
Buck Island Reef NM	200	Jewel Cave NM	50
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal	520	John Day Fossil Beds NM	95
Chiricahua NM	74	Mojave NPres	471
Coronado NMem	200	Rock Creek Park	163
Craters of the Moon NM	128	Saugus Iron Works NHS	58
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	520	Sequoia & Kings Canyon NP	112
Death Valley NP	610	Theodore Roosevelt NP	133
Delaware Water Gap NRA	500	Virgin Islands NP	400
Denali NP&Pres	525	Zion NP	94
Dry Tortugas NP	258		
Everglades NP	800	Subtotal	3,400
Fort Caroline NMem	75		
Fort Clatsop NMem	200		
Fort Union NM	50		
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	84		
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	255		
Grand Canyon NP	560		
George Washington Parkway	650		
Gulf Islands NS	457		
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	430		
Homestead NM of America	50		
Independence NHP	1,365		
Intermountain Region-Olympics	420		
Isle Royale NP	325		
Jefferson Nat Expansion Mem	145		
Juan Bautista de Anza NHT	110		
Kalaupapa NHP	168		
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	90		
Katmai NP&Pres	160		
Keweenaw NHP	850		
Kings Mountain NMP	72		
Knife R. Indian Villages NHS	180		
Lake Clark NP&Pres	269		
Lassen Volcanic NP	165		
Lewis and Clark NHT	465		
Lincoln Memorial	337		
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	50		
Little Rock Central HS NHS	225		
Missouri NRR	128		
Natchez Trace Parkway	240		
National Capital Parks-Central	200		
National Capital Parks-East	50		
Nez Perce NHP	250		
NP of American Samoa	225		
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	375		
Ozark NSR	303		
President's Park	50		
Rock Creek Park	175		
Salt River Bay NHP&Eco Pres	175		
San Juan NHS	66		
Selma to Montgomery NHT	160		
Sequoia & Kings Canyon NP	367		
Shiloh NMP	165		
Tallgrass Prairie NPres	291		
Theodore Roosevelt NP	120		
Thomas Jefferson Memorial	299		
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	237		
U.S. Park Police	1,474		
Virgin Islands NP	600		
Voyageurs NP	400		
War in the Pacific NHP	156		
Western Arctic N Parklands	178		
White House	459		
Wilson's Creek NB	224		
Wolf Trap Farm Park	136		
Women's Rights NHP	400		
Wrangell-Saint Elias NP&Pres	642		
Wupatki National Monument	120		
Yosemite National Park	153		
Yukon-Charley Rivers NPres	392		
Zion National Park	535		
Subtotal	24,050		
		<u>Vanishing Treasures Program</u>	
		Aztec Ruins NM	58
		Casa Grande Ruins NM	68
		El Morro NM	55
		Subtotal	181
		<u>Park Increases Summary</u>	
		Park Base Operations	24,050
		Natural Resource Challenge	3,400
		Vanishing Treasures	181
		Grand Total	27,631

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NPS FY 2001 PARK INCREASE REQUESTS

For FY 2001, the National Park Service is proposing the following specific park operational increases. Unless otherwise noted, all increases are part of the Park Base Operations proposal. Parks are listed alphabetically by park name.

Accokeek Foundation, Maryland

\$100,000 to *Provide Additional Funding for Grantee at National Colonial Farm.* Funding is requested to provide personnel services support, routine building maintenance, and operational program support for Accokeek Foundation. This request would enable the foundation to purchase supplies and replace farm and office equipment. It would also provide partial funding to continue regular boat service between the farm, at Piscataway Park, and Mount Vernon during summer months.



Accokeek Foundation's pre-Revolutionary War farm demonstrates the importance of eco-farming.

Adams National Historical Park, Massachusetts

\$179,000 to *Provide Museum Support for Northeast Region Parks.* Funding is needed to allow the Northeast Museum Services Center, a division of Adams National Historical Park, to expand direct museum services and technical support and training to parks, partners, and affiliated units throughout the Northeast Region. A base increase would allow the center to aid parks in completing historic furnishings plans and exhibit implementation, leading to increased visitor understanding and appreciation of NPS museum collections. It would enhance the protection of resources through improved museum collections preservation, hazard mitigation, documentation, and analysis. Collectively, parks in the Northeast Region hold and care for 36 percent of the museum and archival collections (22 million items) and 40 percent of the historic furnished interiors in the NPS system.

Alice Ferguson Foundation, Maryland

\$100,000 to *Expand Operations at Hard Bargain Farm Environmental Center.* Funding is requested to provide personnel services support, routine building maintenance, and operational program support for Alice Ferguson Foundation. This request would enable the foundation to purchase supplies and replace farm and office equipment for the Environmental Center at Piscataway Park. It would also allow for outreach with public schools and other organizations.

Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland



Antietam NB seeks to preserve the natural setting of the 1890 battle that marked General Lee's first invasion of the North.

\$150,000 to *Increase Inventory and Monitoring of Natural Resources.* Funding is requested to address critical resource needs associated with the implementation of an inventory and monitoring program, monitoring of threatened and endangered species, mapping and removal of exotic vegetation, reforestation of disturbed lands, and enhancement of Integrated Pest Management and Best Management Practices on 700 acres of agricultural leases. Watershed protection activities and riparian buffer protection in support of the Chesapeake Bay Initiative would be increased along the Antietam Creek Watershed. Funding would allow the park to increase monitoring of natural resources including two state-

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listed rare species and develop mitigation protocols for exotic vegetation in conjunction with the reforestation of 43 acres of disturbed lands in support of cultural landscape programs.

Initiative: **Natural Resource Challenge;** Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Aztec Ruins National Monument, New Mexico

\$58,000 to *Provide Archeological Expertise to Preserve Structures and Ruins.* The park requires greater in-house archeological expertise in order to preserve the structures and ruins at the site. Funding would enable the park to obtain compliance for treatment of structures, research appropriate treatments, document condition of structures, monitor structures, and document and report on stabilization work.

Initiative: **Vanishing Treasures**

Badlands National Park, South Dakota

\$344,000 to *Provide NPS Presence in South Unit to Better Manage Resources.* An increased NPS presence is needed to promote greater understanding with the Oglala Sioux Tribe in managing the South Unit. A 1976 Memorandum of Agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Tribe calls for the administration of reservation lands comprising the unit in accordance with both applicable NPS and Tribal law. Additional ranger patrols would allow evaluation and management of authorized consumptive uses, including hunting, collection of vegetation, and BIA grazing leases, and would also protect paleontological resources from theft. The trails and boundaries would be delineated and managed to allow other valid existing uses reserved for tribal members and to mitigate safety issues. Uniformed NPS presence in a three-month visitor center operation would improve Native American culture education to over 30,000 visitors annually and a new position for Tribal liaison would enhance the government-to-government understanding of shared ownership and management of this area.

Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida

\$400,000 to *Control Invasive, Non-native Vegetation.* An increase is requested to inventory, monitor, and eradicate invasive, non-native or "exotic" vegetation that is displacing native plant communities in the park. These plants alter natural ecosystem interaction and are adversely affecting water flow and threatened and endangered species such as the Florida panther and red-cockaded woodpeckers. There are about 50,000 acres of heavy infestations remaining. These non-native plants are persistent and often require repeat treatments to eliminate them. This proposal would fund a continuing program to control invasive, exotic plants, especially melaleuca, on these 50,000 acres and prevent a loss of recent progress (at a cost of three million dollars provided by a Miami Dade County mitigation project). The removal of melaleuca from the preserve's sensitive wetlands will permit the re-establishment of native plant communities and increase plant and animal diversity.

Initiative: **Natural Resource Challenge;** Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Montana, Wyoming

\$290,000 to *Improve Visitor Services and Resource Protection.* Improved services are needed to inform visitors, provide for their safety and enjoyment, and to protect resources in the recreation area during peak seasons. Funding would provide additional personal visitor contacts, law enforcement patrols, and resource protection and maintenance activities. These funds would provide for the annual restoration of disturbed lands, improved maintenance to bring area structures up to good condition, increased visitor safety, and improved visitor understanding and appreciation of area resources.

Biscayne National Park, Florida

\$348,000 to *Restore Coral Reef Ecosystems.* This proposal addresses the park's greatest needs in coral reef protection: fisheries management and coral reef restoration. Fisheries management would address dramatic

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increases in fishing harvest, damage to habitat by commercial fishing gear, and serious poaching. Park actions would restore fish habitat, protect targeted species, and monitor changes. For coral reef restoration, the park would manage human activities that are causing a rapid decline in the health of over 80,000 acres of coral reef ecosystem. Resource management efforts would focus on identifying and preventing human activities that cause coral reef damage and will include monitoring the coral reef resource, offering education and outreach programs, installing mooring buoys and navigational aids, and improving enforcement of regulations. Damage would be repaired through habitat restoration, debris removal, and physical repair of living coral reefs.

Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area, Massachusetts

\$340,000 to *Establish Base for New Partnership Park*. This increase would provide enhanced NPS base funding for the newly created Boston Harbor Islands Partnership, a management structure of thirteen entities including the National Park Service. The funds would initiate a formal resource preservation program and support Partner preservation efforts. The park legislation requires three non-Federal dollars for every Federal dollar spent. A comprehensive resource management program for the island system that comprises the new park would be developed. Initiatives would include protection of Boston Light, a national historic landmark, documentation of 20 islands in the National Register archeology district, and a monitoring and protection program for prehistoric resources. A park-wide natural resource database would be developed and Fort Warren, a national historic landmark, and other historic fortifications would be stabilized. This increase would also provide for cooperative, university-based programs which would provide for the participation of the Northeast Region in multi-agency approaches to solving critical natural resource issues.

Boston National Historical Park, Massachusetts

\$62,000 to *Enhance Park Surveillance*. Funding would provide for the purchase, installation and operation of a closed-circuit camera systems at four park sites improving protection of park resources as well as the physical security of employees and the visiting public. Funds would provide for improved physical security at the Charlestown Navy Yard, 15 State Street, and the Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights Monuments. Currently, the park relies on physical patrols of these sites. This equipment would allow close monitoring of site activities on a twenty-four hour basis through park dispatch operations located at the Navy Yard.

Several of the buildings and monuments at Boston NHP, such as these at Bunker Hill, require more additional security.



Buck Island Reef National Monument, Virgin Islands

\$200,000 to *Monitor, Protect, Preserve, and Interpret Coral Reefs*. Buck Island Reef National Monument is one of the three Inventory and Monitoring Prototype Parks in the National Park System responsible for developing the protocols to inventory and monitor tropical ecosystems, primarily the coral reef. Proposed funding would support the implementation of the inventory and monitoring program protocols necessary to fully research, monitor, protect, preserve, and interpret the park's unique coral reef ecosystem. This includes follow through on the critical areas identified by park management as essential for long-term management and protection of the coral reef such as documentation of major natural and man-made events, coral reef habitat characterization and mapping, and water quality monitoring.

\$100,000 to *Improve Natural Resource Management Program*. Funding is needed for critical natural resource management to meet the operational needs of the park's natural resource management program. The park is one of only six areas in the world with a long-term study on both nesting and juvenile populations of the endangered hawksbill sea turtle. At present, one employee has responsibility for coordinating the extensive research and monitoring program for Buck Island. The funding would allow

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protocols developed as part of the Inventory and Monitoring Prototype Program to be used to begin year-round monitoring of the endangered hawksbill sea turtle population (nesting females and juveniles) and migratory seabirds (brown pelican). It would also allow for an island-wide eradication program for mongoose, tree rat, and exotic plants, and restoration of rare native tree species (lignum vitae).

Initiative: **Natural Resource Challenge**; Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Arizona

\$68,000 to *Maintain Prehistoric Cultural Resources*. Funding is requested to address the present and ongoing needs of the cultural resources and specifically the Casa Grande. The entire monument is on the National Register and listed as a national landmark. Prominent features and those specifically mentioned in the monument's enabling legislation are the pre-historic compounds of walled structures from the Hohokam culture (1100 to 1450AD). The park would perform routine and annual preservation maintenance on all such resources, including planning, budgeting, monitoring and hands-on preservation techniques. This request would enable the park to address daily needs and monitor resources.

Initiative: **Vanishing Treasures**

Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland

\$89,000 to *Professionalize Resource Stewardship Capability*. Funding is needed to provide inventory and monitoring programs, particularly in the areas of air and water quality, and wetland protection, coordination of academic and agency supported research, evaluation of mitigation efforts, management and analysis of data, and development of grant proposals to support resource management programs. Increased understanding of the resources and better detection of environmental problems would result, thus facilitating the prevention of significant resource damage. This program would enhance the park's ability to address the white-tailed deer over-population problem, improve protection of rare species, combat the growing exotic plant problem, and protect water quality and wetlands.

Initiative: **Natural Resource Challenge**; Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia

\$470,000 to *Preserve Historic Structures along the Canal*. Funding is requested to expand the maintenance program for historic structures along the 185-mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The park's historic structures, numbering in excess of 1,700, range in size from small stone culverts, to lockhouses, to an outstanding multi-arched aqueduct. Funding would allow the park to develop a comprehensive preservation and maintenance program for performance of routine and cyclical preventative maintenance, stabilization, and restoration of these deteriorating structures. This funding would prevent degradation of these structures.



One of over 1,700 historic structures to be preserved.

\$50,000 to *Sustain Model High School Environmental*

***Education Program*.** The Environmental Education Program "Bridging the Watershed" is a public/private partnership, established in the Washington, D.C., metro area in March 1998. The program consists of graduate-accredited teacher training, as well as in-classroom lessons, field activities, and service learning opportunities for students which will promote the national parks in the watershed as learning laboratories for secondary level students and teachers. Program objectives include establishing an accredited annual summer institute for teachers and rangers, and developing an interactive Internet website which offers pre- and post- field trip activities and accesses to field data. This will be an ongoing program providing inner-city students (18,000 per year) with the skills to apply science and math skills, while learning about critical resource management issues relevant to National Capital Region parks.

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Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona

\$74,000 to *Restore Resource Programs and Visitor Services*. Enhanced resource protection and visitor services are needed to preserve resources, educate visitors, and ensure visitor safety. These funds would enable staff to better serve the monument's visitors by conducting trail and road patrols, keeping visitor centers open during normal business hours, opening the historic Faraway Ranch House for most of the year, administering a base-level research and resource management program, and maintaining historic structures and facilities. Resource protection and interpretation programs would be enhanced and improved.

Coronado National Memorial, Arizona

\$200,000 to *Strengthen Law Enforcement Presence*. Funding would allow increased law enforcement and protection patrol activities at Coronado National Memorial located on Mexican border. Organized criminal drug-trafficking organizations utilize terrorist tactics in confronting law enforcement personnel and pose potential threats to the safety of officers, their families, co-workers, and the visiting public. Park resources have also received exceptional damage from drug activities. The park is experiencing increased illegal activity because other law enforcement agencies in surrounding areas have augmented their interdiction programs. The smuggling organizations are well aware of, and are taking advantage of, the low numbers of law enforcement staff available in the park. Increased patrol activities will help protect the people in the park and the fragile natural and cultural resources by providing intensive visitor protection and drug interdiction.

\$60,000 to *Monitor Endangered Species and Manage Geologic Resources*. The park lacks resources to monitor endangered species and manage caves and mines. Funding would be used to implement a monitoring program for seven threatened and endangered species, ten caves and 65 mines. This funding would allow the park to monitor spotted owls, a large colony of lesser long-nosed bats, the largest known Arizona population of barking frogs and other species of concern. Caves and mines would be mapped, surveyed for cultural resources and monitored for wildlife use and resource damage. These programs would improve resource protection by providing accurate information about sensitive species and sites.

Initiative: **Natural Resource Challenge**; **Component:** Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho

\$128,000 to *Protect and Monitor Resources*. Long-term inventory and monitoring of the ecology of the park is needed to provide information to guide resource protection efforts and to use in helping students and other visitors understand and appreciate these resources. Increased long-term monitoring is needed to assess the impacts of a proposed major nuclear waste treatment facility 15 miles from the park boundary. Increased monitoring and operational oversight will enable the park to meet the State compliance requirements for maintaining and operating a potable water delivery and treatment system and sewage treatment system. This funding would permit the park to provide quality and variety of personal services interpretation and education programs to the public. The park would sustain its ability to protect resources by helping visitors understand and appreciate the variety, significance, and vulnerability of the natural and cultural resources.

Curecanti National Recreation Area, Colorado

\$141,000 to *Professionalize Resource Management Program*. The park encompasses a complex web of natural resources including peregrine falcons and threatened bald eagles. The park's strategic plan calls for development and implementation of a stabilization plan for these and other threatened and endangered species and for completion of basic resource inventory data sets for key terrestrial resources. Funding requested in this proposal is essential for professionalization of the resource stewardship program that would result in accomplishment of these five-year goals in the strategic plan. Funding will be used specifically to complete basic inventories of potential threatened, endangered, and sensitive species,

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complete basic inventories of key terrestrial resources, and develop and implement long term strategies to ensure proper stewardship of these resources.

Initiative: Natural Resource Challenge; Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio

\$520,000 to *Provide Preventive Maintenance for Expanded Rail Service.* The proposed expansion of excursion rail service to downtown Canton from Akron beginning in FY 2000 will effectively double the miles of track currently served by the Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad (CVSR) from 26 to 51 miles. The CVSR has a ridership of 75,000 visitors annually and service is provided during all seasons and hours. The extension of the tracks is expected to more than double the current ridership through access to additional destinations and markets. Routine maintenance costs are anticipated at \$26,000 per mile each year, and will provide for maintenance of bridges, culverts, drainage, tracks, signals, and related structures. This increase is needed to provide for routine and annual cyclic maintenance of the subject tracks and related facilities.

Death Valley National Park, California, Nevada

\$310,000 to *Reduce Mining Threats to Park Resources.* The National Park Service has responsibility for mine sites located on park lands. Both the 1976 Mining in Parks Act and the 1994 California Desert Protection Act require action by the NPS to identify and treat mining hazards located on park lands. Funding will enable the NPS to physically locate and document newly acquired mining claims, determine their current economic viability, their operating status, the level of environmental compliance and resource impacts, and to identify hazards that may imperil visitors and staff. Mine sites would be physically located and documented. Mine safety would be ensured by installing barriers to prevent human entry but allow for wildlife access to abandoned mine features. These activities will help prevent mining from permanently damaging the quality of air, water, soils, vegetation and wildlife, and will visibly affect natural vistas over great distances. Park ecosystems will be protected from the harmful effects of mining.

The Keane Wonder Mine is a well-known feature in Death Valley; however, many mine sites and their associated hazards remain to be identified and managed.



\$300,000 to *Facilitate Joint Resource Stewardship of Park Lands.* It is necessary for the park to establish a cooperative relationship with the resident Timbisha Shoshone Tribe. A number of complex cultural and natural resource issues, such as sustainable practices, restoration of habitat, adobe reconstruction and economic development, require coordination between the NPS and the tribe. Funding would facilitate coordination with the tribe and their consultants in the research and design of joint resource management projects. A water conservation strategy would be devised among all water users to ensure available water and utilities before development. Coordination of planning, as well as maintenance oversight on joint projects, would be provided. The tribe would be assisted in developing public information, education programs, and future public facilities. These activities would allow for joint resource stewardship of park lands.

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

\$500,000 to *Maintain Facilities to Meet Increased Visitation.* Funding is proposed to provide maintenance and visitor services. Since 1990, six new visitor use facilities have been built, resulting in nearly 2.9 million additional visitors annually, 37 acres of additional grounds, and 18,582 square feet of additional facilities. Incidents affecting visitor satisfaction and resource protection have increased by 175 percent. Funding would allow the park to provide clean restrooms, litter removal, and preventive maintenance programs. Extended hours at visitor contact stations and costumed interpretation in the historic village

Analysis of Park Base Increases

would provide the public with greater opportunities to learn about park resources. Law enforcement patrols and programming would decrease incidents of resource violation, illegal dumping in the park, disturbance of park visitors, and weapons violations. Visitor safety would also be improved as a result of the increased frequency of patrols.

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

\$525,000 to *Improve Park Visitor Facilities*. Funding is required to maintain roads, trails, and facilities at the park. The park is experiencing driving visibility and dust inhalation problems on the gravel main park road; it also has recently expanded campgrounds and contains 21 miles of new trails. The requested funding would be used to apply dust palliative on critical sections of 77 miles of main park road, maintain new formal trails, revegetate existing social trails, and maintain expanded facilities at six park campgrounds. The rehabilitated Riley Creek Campground has been expanded by fifty sites. A trail crew would be established to provide manual labor with minimum tool determinations in designated wilderness areas. These activities would reduce dust and thereby improve safety, enhance the visitor sightseeing experience and would mitigate resource impacts by reducing gravel needs. Resource degradation at the campgrounds would be reduced.

Dry Tortugas National Park, Florida

\$258,000 to *Provide Resource Protection and Education*. Funding is proposed to comply with anticipated new management zoning requirements, including carrying capacity indicators and standards. Funds would be used to implement the Visitor Experience Resource Protection (VERP) program for carrying capacities. The program requires the development and monitoring of natural resources indicators and condition standards. Applying VERP would enable the park to more effectively regulate commercial activities and establish a concession contract program to prevent degradation to the fragile resources and to ensure that the coral reef remains in excellent condition. Funding would also support resource education and protection efforts, which would provide a vital link to long term protection of the fragile coral reef.

El Morro National Monument, New Mexico

\$55,000 to *Preserve, Protect, and Maintain Historic Sites and Resources*. Funding is requested to perform critical historic preservation work on buildings and archeological sites. The park would create a proactive preservation program in order to preserve, protect and maintain the integrity of two historic structures and numerous archeological sites. This request would enable the park to perform preservation work, including pointing and stabilization of historic and ancient stone walls, foundations and piers, at these structures and sites.

Initiative: **Vanishing Treasures**

Everglades National Park, Florida

\$800,000 to *Enhance the NPS South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Program*. South Florida is embarking on the largest ecosystem restoration initiative ever envisioned, involving over 30 government agencies, with expected costs exceeding \$8.0 billion, and an implementation schedule running for the next 30-40 years. The Central and South Florida Restudy Program would be used to track and evaluate the impacts of the more than 60 major restoration projects included in the preferred plan. Program management and science coordination funds will be used to incorporate the results of ongoing monitoring and research, and provide overall program oversight. This increase builds on an increase of \$250,000 provided in FY 2000.

Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida

\$75,000 to *Establish Coastal Erosion Management Program*. This request would provide professional expertise and technical assistance to parks in the Atlantic and Gulf coast clusters to identify, assess, and quantify threats to coastal resources, to coordinate studies and recommend management and

Analysis of Park Base Increases

mitigation/restoration strategies. Increased storm activity, rising sea levels, decreasing sediment availability, and pressures on resources from increasing developments are resulting in losses of wetlands (40,000 acres/year) and beaches, and are threatening key coastal fortifications and historical sites. Funds would provide scientific and engineering support to 15 parks to investigate erosion and prepare planning documents and studies to address this issue in these parks. Studies will be conducted in at least three parks a year. As a result, the 15 coastal parks in the Southeast Region will be able to make informed and resource sensitive decisions concerning complex coastal erosion issues.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Oregon

\$200,000 to *Meet Bicentennial Needs*. To meet the needs of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial observance, the park needs to develop additional educational and interpretive visitor services, resource protection, and visitor safety programs. Funding would be used to develop and implement plans addressing these issues. Plans would be developed and implemented to handle the increased visitor workload, provide quality visitor services, identify emergency and security needs, and allow the park to be a key participant in local and national planning efforts. The park would develop and implement an infrastructure project to convert a park residence into an education center. The park would also identify threats and develop preservation strategies for protection of valuable park resources. These activities would allow for a safe and high quality visitor experience.

Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico

\$50,000 to *Preserve Cultural Resources*. Preservation expertise is needed to ensure protection of monument resources including the maintenance and stabilization of exposed adobe and plaster. Historic adobe and plaster are currently being lost as a result of inadequate maintenance and a lack of specialized knowledge of preservation technologies. This funding would provide for efficient planning, prioritization and execution of preservation work, as well as trials of new preservation materials and techniques and application of new technologies where practical. Funds would provide for the maintenance of Fort Union's 60 classified ruins in stable condition.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, Montana, North Dakota

\$84,000 to *Expand Services for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Celebration*. The increased visitation forecast for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial requires the park to expand interpretive efforts. Funding would provide additional community and school programs. This funding would also allow the development and maintenance of interpretive media for Internet users and school groups. The park would support community efforts to mark and promote awareness of existing sites along the trail and coordinate activities with local, state, and national efforts. In conjunction with educational outreach programs, the park would develop off-site presentation to schools and civic organizations. The bicentennial would be advertised and interpreted through the preparation and distribution of printed material to local and state outlets. Funding would enable the park to expand services to meet the needs of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial.

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Massachusetts

\$255,000 to *Prevent Deterioration of Significant Landscapes*. Funding is requested for the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, a division of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, to provide technical expertise related to cultural landscape research and maintenance to the parks of the Northeast. The Northeast Region's 243 cultural landscapes are integral to park primary missions and visitor experience, yet many are in poor or deteriorating condition. Specialized staff would collaborate with parks to improve landscape condition; facilitate interpark/cluster cooperation; identify significant landscapes and urgent preservation needs; provide emergency stabilization of important landscape features; accomplish high priority maintenance work; guide long-term maintenance operations; inform park management planning; strengthen park capabilities through training; and enhance landscape interpretive and educational opportunities.

Analysis of Park Base Increases

George Washington Memorial Parkway, Maryland, Virginia

\$300,000 to *Improve Maintenance on Trails for Visitor Safety.* A continuing maintenance program is needed for park trails. The trail system in the park is comprised of 25.2 miles of paved trails, 32.6 miles of unpaved trails, 38 elevated wooden trail bridge structures, 1210 feet of wood boardwalk and 2900 feet of boardwalk. The trails, used by 3 million visitors annually, include trails from Mt. Vernon north to Great Falls Park and throughout the Virginia and Maryland gateway to the Nation's Capital. The current program provides for less than 25 percent of required routine, preventative maintenance and has resulted in the need for major rehabilitation efforts to eliminate safety hazards. This funding would provide annual repaving, realigning, and root pruning of sections of these multi-use trails resulting in a lower rate of resource deterioration and increased visitor safety.

\$300,000 to *Provide Visitor Services at Arlington House.* Funding is required to meet visitor demand at the park. Arlington House is visited annually by 500,000 people. Funding would provide a fully operational visitor service program. Daily operating hours would be increased by 1.5 hours per day from April-September. Efforts to protect the house and furnishings and address visitor safety would be increased. Funding would allow all sections of Arlington House to be opened, would raise visitor support and understanding of the site's significant historical resource, and protect this national treasure.



Funding would provide the means to open all sections of Arlington House for public appreciation.

\$50,000 to *Sustain Model High School Environmental Education Program.* The Environmental Education Program "Bridging the Watershed" is a public/private partnership, established in the Washington, D.C., metro area in March 1998. The program consists of graduate-accredited teacher training, as well as in-classroom lessons, field activities, and service learning opportunities for students which will promote the national parks in the watershed as learning laboratories for secondary level students and teachers. Program objectives include establishing an accredited annual summer institute for teachers and rangers, and developing an interactive Internet web-site which offers pre- and post- field trip activities and accesses to field data. This will be an ongoing program providing inner-city students (18,000 per year) with the skills to apply science and math skills, while learning about critical resource management issues relevant to National Capital Region parks.

Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona

\$560,000 to *Open and Operate the Canyon View Information Plaza.* The newly constructed Canyon View Information Plaza (CVIP) will open in FY 2000. The CVIP is a trip planning and transit facility with kiosks, panels, and exhibits containing information useful to visitors to the park. It is the first phase of a mass transit plan to reduce vehicular traffic in the South Rim. Eventually, CVIP will be the first stop of visitors taking light rail trains from the gateway community of Tusayan and will thereby service almost all of the park's 4.5 million visitors per year. This funding will provide maintenance for 21 new structures and over two acres of development at the new facility. It will also provide visitor services such as trip planning and continuously available information about the major park educational themes. Expanded visitor services reaching more visitors



Conceptual drawing of the new Plaza near the edge of the Grand Canyon. This will serve as a transportation and information hub to millions of visitors.

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will provide a higher incidence of visitor satisfaction and compliance with park regulations, fewer impacts to fragile natural and cultural resources, and greatly reduced visitor risk behavior.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina, Tennessee

\$403,000 to *Control Alien Species*. The invasion of non-native plants, fish and wild hogs is destroying native ecosystems throughout the park. The park needs to control these exotic species and coordinate our activities with affected landowners adjacent to the park. The requested funds would be used to control 30 invasive exotic plant species, at approximately 600 sites scattered throughout the park covering in excess of 10,000 acres, to restore 15 streams impacted by exotic fish, and to control the exotic European Boar throughout the park.

Initiative: **Natural Resource Challenge;** Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi, Florida

\$457,000 to *Enhance Interpretation and Maintenance of Park Resources*. This request would enhance interpretive, educational, protection, and safety services to park visitors and assist in maintaining park facilities. Park visitation and regional population are growing rapidly. The park has experienced a 200 percent increase in crime from 1996 to 1999, including resource violations. This request would provide additional law enforcement, interpretation, maintenance, and architectural/engineering services. Additional law enforcement patrols totaling over 400 work days would be conducted annually, 200 additional interpretative programs would be provided. Visitors will be more satisfied and have increased knowledge of the park's resources. Fee demonstration projects and rehabilitation of existing facilities require routine and preventive maintenance. This request would provide additional maintenance services allowing for 31 additional buildings and facilities to be maintained in good condition.

Haleakala National Park, Hawaii

\$481,000 to *Establish Endangered Species Protection and Monitor Sites*. Endangered species require improved protection and monitoring. Feral animals and axis deer are serious threats to the park's 100-plus Threatened and Endangered Species (TES) and Species of Concern. Funding would enable the park to monitor vital signs, restore endemic plant communities, initiate endangered plant recovery, and increase control of the most serious invasive alien plants. The park would control feral pigs and goats and the newly emergent axis deer to cover over 30,000 acres by increasing surveys for animal signs, removing animals as signs and sightings are made, and expanding the program into new lands where there is currently no ongoing control effort. The park would survey for TES plants, monitor their vital signs and restore their habitat by collecting cuttings or seeds, overseeing the operation to raise these species in the greenhouse and lead the field replanting. Management would be provided with solutions toward identifying and possibly reducing the threats facing the park's five endangered forest birds by studying and monitoring their status, and evaluating them on a year round basis. Increased control of predator mammals would save the two endangered nesting birds (Hawaiian goose and Hawaiian Dark-rumped Petrel) by adding more coverage within the critical habitat and initiate controls to save endangered forest birds. This funding would increase the likelihood of saving 27 endangered species, one threatened, and 76 Species of Concern.

Initiative: **Natural Resource Challenge;** Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

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Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii

\$350,000 to *Provide Visitor Services at Active Eruption Site.* Funding is required to inform and educate visitors about eruption site hazards. Serious injuries from molten lava, toxic fumes, coastal collapse, violent steam vents, and scalding sea waves need to be prevented. Funding would provide for critically needed full-time interpretation and protection, as well as site maintenance, sanitary needs, effective signing, barricades and closures, and response to emergency medical, rescue and law enforcement needs. Prevention of serious injuries would



Volcanic eruptions are fascinating to visitors, but present extreme dangers.

be aided by the park's ability to shift from managing the eruption in an emergency response mode to a routine operation. With this funding, over 250,000 visitors at the volcano eruption site will be protected.

\$80,000 to *Implement Comprehensive Coral Reef Preservation Program.* Ocean resources, particularly coral reefs, have heretofore not been monitored and scarcely inventoried in the park. Anecdotal evidence indicates that reefs are in jeopardy from overharvest, heavy visitor use, pollution from nearby lands, and perhaps by long-term changes in the ocean environment. Persistent algal blooms have been observed recently along several Hawaiian reefs. The effect of these apparently abnormal events is unknown. This proposed funding would increase inventory and monitoring of coral reef vital signs and allow more skillful management in thwarting controllable damage to coral reef ecosystems.

Homestead National Monument of America, Nebraska

\$50,000 to *Expand Services for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial.* With the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery traveling through parts of Nebraska close to Homestead National Monument of America, the park must prepare for the increase in visitation and address the voyage through public education. This funding would enable the park to meet the demands of increased visitation, ensure the adequate protection of resources, respond to emergency and security needs, and provide for interpretive and educational opportunities associated with the Lewis and Clark journey.

Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania

\$1,365,000 to *Support New Facility on a Year-Round Basis.* Funding is proposed to operate and maintain the new Gateway Visitor Center in Philadelphia. This facility will act as both a park and regional visitor center and will serve 2.1 million visitors annually. It is currently being constructed without the benefit of Federal funds. This increase would provide for janitorial services and grounds maintenance, and cover a portion of the utilities. Additionally, a variety of interpretive services, including tours, visitor information, and school programming will be offered from this facility. Visitor and resource protection will be accomplished through expanded patrols and law enforcement functions. This request would provide full year operational funding for the visitor center. Partial-year funding of \$335,000 was provided in FY 2000.

Intermountain Regional Office, Colorado

\$420,000 to *Develop and Implement NPS 2002 Winter Olympic Programs.* Salt Lake City, Utah will host the Winter Olympic Games during February of 2002. The Park Service has traditionally engaged in a variety of initiatives in order to prepare the agency, including nearby parks, for the many impacts and opportunities related to Olympic Games hosted on American soil. These preparations include ensuring field unit operational readiness; providing quality pre-trip planning and visitor services tailored to an international audience; pursuit of comprehensive public affairs and communications programs; addressing law enforcement, visitor security, and resource protection issues; and cultivating agency/intergovernmental

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partnership opportunities. Funding would effectively address these Olympic-related topics and provide comprehensive and pro-active Olympic planning and coordination process similar to those pursued in preparation for the 1982 Knoxville World's Fair, the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games, and the 1996 Atlanta Games.

Isle Royale National Park, Michigan

\$325,000 to *Provide Protection for Park Visitors and Resources*. Funding is required to enhance maintenance and protection programs to protect both employees and visitors. The remote location of Isle Royale requires the park to independently provide electricity, potable water, and sewage treatment facilities for visitors, concessions employees and park employees. The lack of a preventative maintenance program has resulted in deterioration of the park infrastructure and the need for more costly emergency repair and rehabilitation. This has increased the costs of providing utilities and basic visitor services. The proposed funding would cover rising utility costs; allow abatement of health problems in sewage treatment facilities; and provide additional maintenance and resource protection for the park's 165 miles of trails, 75 boat docks and 36 campgrounds. It would also protect recent investments made through the use of fee revenue and result in a more safe and satisfying experience for the park's 22,000 visitors.

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Missouri

\$145,000 to *Provide Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Activities*. This funding would be used to conduct research in the archives of Madrid and Seville, Spain, concerning Spanish colonial presence in St. Louis during the period of Lewis and Clark's preparations for their expedition. It would also provide for updated technological capabilities for the park's website that will promote better understanding and appreciation of the park's Lewis and Clark resources. In addition, the funding would be used to produce a curriculum guide and six traveling trunks emphasizing NPS resources that will serve those teachers and students who cannot visit the park. Finally, it would cover cost of planning and hosting a historical/scholarly conference series in four parts over the years, FY 2001-2004.

Jewel Cave National Monument, South Dakota

\$50,000 to *Fund Expanded Resource Management Program*. A 50 percent increase of the explored length of Jewel Cave and external threats to resources on the surface require expanding the Resources Management program to address these concerns. The known length has increased from 80 to 120 miles. Increased workloads of data collection, cartography, reporting, photo monitoring, and search and rescue preparedness have resulted. The presence of exotic plants has increased the need for resource management on the surface. Funding would provide for the control of exotic plant species on 15 acres. This program would aid in preservation and protection of this world-class cave. Surface resources would have threats mitigated and be offered better protection.

Initiative: **Natural Resource Challenge**; Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery



John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon

\$95,000 to *Expand Resource Management Program*. The park is required to manage and protect significant natural and cultural resources on the 14,000-acre monument. Monument resources are being damaged by the influences of alien species, legal and trespass sheep and cattle grazing, and other human-induced influences. This increase would provide for protection and enhancement of these resources, as well as help inventory and document resource information. This information would be made available to park visitors and the interpretive staff, which would enhance visitor understanding of park resource management practices and policy.

Analysis of Park Base Increases

Initiative: **Natural Resource Challenge;** Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, Arizona, California

\$110,000 to *Establish Interpretation of New Trail.* Funding is required to establish partnerships and develop interpretive programs along this newly established 1,200-mile trail. The trail was established to



Artist's interpretation of de Anza's expedition to establish a route from Sonora, Mexico to San Francisco.

preserve the legacy of the settlement of California and Arizona from south to north by a mixed group of European, Indian, and Afro-American people. This funding would establish a partnership program with Federal, State, local agencies and volunteer groups to help mark, interpret, and promote an auto tour route in two States. The programs will allow interpretation and

education to be available to 6.5 million who live along the route, 10 American Indian tribes whose history is related to the trail, and 22.3 million people who pass through the urban areas of Tucson, Los Angeles, and San Francisco Bay Area.

Kalaupapa National Historical Park, Hawaii

\$168,000 to *Implement Coral Reef Preservation Program.* The park boundary extends $\frac{1}{4}$ mile out to sea, encompassing significant coral reef resources under threat by natural and man-made developments. This funding would enable the park to develop and carry out a comprehensive coral reef/coastal resources management program. Funding would be directed to the study, monitoring, protection, and mitigation of coral reefs, tidepools, beaches, and coastal marine waters of the park. Efforts would include water quality testing, coral reef vertebrate and invertebrate baseline inventorying, and long-term ecological monitoring. Issues and resource threats would be better defined, and management projects developed and implemented to alleviate the threats to the resource.

Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park, Hawaii

\$90,000 to *Implement Comprehensive Coral Reef Management Program.* This proposal would provide funding for a comprehensive management and monitoring program for aquatic plants and animals in the park's coral reefs. It would expand the coral reef program in three significant ways by (1) increasing monitoring and management activities, (2) addressing both aquatic plant and animal issues; and (3) increasing the efficiency and safety of the program. The park possesses significant coral reef resources, including the green sea turtle, which is a Federally-listed threatened species, and the Hawksbill sea turtle, which is a Federally-listed endangered species. With this funding the health of these animals and other key coral reef resources would be monitored to alert the park of changes that require a management response. Use of offshore waters and water-related activities, harbor construction, and dredging activities also would be tracked to protect these and other coral reef resources.

Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska

\$160,000 to *Professionalize Cultural Resource Management.* Funding is requested to initiate a comprehensive cultural resources management program. The cultural resources of Katmai National Park and Preserve are largely unknown and unprotected because a basic, professional program has not been established. Park collections are stored in a woodshop and are at high risk from fire, theft, heat, and

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humidity. Additionally, they are inaccessible to the staff and public. A curator and archaeologist are required in order to ensure preservation and protection of resources.

Keweenaw National Historical Park, Michigan

\$750,000 to *Establish Basic Programs at New Partnership Park*. This request would establish park programs to protect historic resources, provide visitor services, and implement partnership opportunities in this new, non-traditional, partnership park preserving a variety of features relating to the first significant copper mining in the United States. The enabling legislation mandates a broad operating partnership to collaboratively protect park resources. The park's primary resources are experiencing rapid deterioration and are under a variety of development threats. As the park will remain almost entirely private property, the development of basic park programs is essential to the management of park resources. This proposal would provide cultural resources expertise and management of historical architecture; preservation, stabilization, and technical assistance programs; historical research; cultural landscape maintenance; and maintenance of park owned facilities. In addition to park owned facilities, sixteen interpretive sites would be managed to promote greater public understanding of the park.

\$100,000 to *Initiate Operational Support for Park's Advisory Commission*. Provide funding for the operation of the park's mandated Advisory Commission, as established in the authorizing legislation. Legislation authorizes an annual Federal appropriation in support of Commission activities not to exceed \$100,000. Funds would be used for administrative and operational support to establish technical assistance to historic property owners, for protection of cultural/historical resources and landscapes, administration of grant assistance programs, and development of educational and interpretive literature. This funding would provide startup administrative funds to secure leased office space, purchase office equipment to implement the administrative function and duties of the Advisory Commission. This increase would allow the commission to fulfill its partnership responsibilities.

Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina

\$72,000 to *Enhance Interpretive and Educational Programs*. The park seeks to increase and diversify its interpretive and educational programs. It is estimated that more than 30,000 students are not being served. Park visitation has shown a steady increase over the past four years and recent statistics from county and regional planning agencies indicate explosive population growth through 2015. With the approach of the 225th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the Revolutionary War, and the Battle of Kings Mountain, there will be increased interest in these topics in school curricula and among the general public. This proposal would allow the park to produce additional interpretive programs and interpretive media, conduct teacher workshops, and provide more programming to local schools and organizations. These efforts will diversify interpretive programs by using newly acquired information pertaining to the Battle of Kings Mountain, its participants, and the history of the park's development. Funding would allow the park to conduct 250 additional interpretive programs and 18 additional teacher workshops each year. An additional 18,000 school children would be served annually.

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Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota

\$180,000 to *Provide Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Interpretation.* The park needs to coordinate events, programs, and teacher workshops due to the soaring interest in the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial and Native American cultures. Funding would allow the park to write and publish articles and site bulletins, and to provide interpreters with information. The park would coordinate and teach graduate credit teacher workshops, implement prepared curriculum, and instruct day camp sessions to local gateway communities. Funding would also allow for interpretive media to be developed and maintained for Internet users and school groups. These activities would expand knowledge, curiosity and interpretation for visitors, teachers, students, and staff.



Funding would enhance interpretation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition experiences with Native peoples.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska

\$169,000 to *Maintain Buildings to Eliminate Safety Hazards.* Funding is requested to maintain remote park facilities and to eliminate safety hazards. The thirty facilities requiring maintenance include three remote ranger stations, a headquarters complex, a resource office, a maintenance building and three residences. Community electric service is unreliable; a backup service is supplied by generator, and contract utility service people must be flown to the park at great expense. This increase would establish an ongoing preventive maintenance program for park facilities. Thirty existing structures and utilities would be maintained without further deterioration, and safety hazards would be eliminated in this remote, 180-mile off-road system park. The complex electrical systems, deteriorating buildings, and two water and sewer systems would be maintained in safer operating condition.

\$100,000 to *Professionalize Cultural Resource Management.* The park needs to develop a cultural resources program to address the full range of responsibilities relating to historic structures, cultural landscapes, ethnography and ethnology, archaeology, collections management, and paleontology. Cultural resource investigation needs to be conducted on all of the 4-million-acre park and preserve. Funding would allow management of an integrated, multidisciplinary cultural resource program. The park would develop and maintain the program through partnerships with local communities, institutions, and Native groups. Outside partnership funding sources and collaborative research projects would be pursued, and public involvement through interpretive and education programs would be instituted.

Lassen Volcanic National Park, California

\$165,000 to *Collect Data for Preservation of Natural Resources.* Internal activities from increased visitation and external activities such as air pollution, logging, grazing and pesticides from the Sacramento valley are impacting resources. A monitoring and inventory program would enable park managers to fulfill their responsibility to remain informed of the threats to park resources. Funding would provide for the systematic collection, storage, retrieval and analysis of research and resource management information and provide managers with scientifically based decision making capability. This program would ensure stewardship of this ecosystem and achievement of preservation goals.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Multiple States (Illinois to Washington)

\$100,000 to *Establish Traveling Classroom - Corps of Discovery II.* Funding is required to begin planning and coordination of a traveling classroom known as the "Corps of Discovery II". This program would bring the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the widest possible audience. The Corps will begin on March 1, 2003 in Charlottesville, Virginia and, after traveling across the country and back, will end in St.

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Louis on September 23, 2006. A project of this magnitude requires extensive research and planning to cover a multitude of situations. Public outreach will be needed with over 400 communities and collaboration with a number of Federal, State, and local organizations will be required. Among the hundreds of details to be addressed are such things as resource protection guidelines, safety plans, organizational structures, scopes of work, framework for working with government property, establishment of communications including networks and stationery, and liaison with various American Indian tribes. It is hoped that partnership funding could be obtained to cover the costs of the Traveling Classroom.

\$365,000 to Assist American Indian Tribes with Bicentennial Planning and Implementation. Funding is required to assist American Indian Tribes in planning and directing bicentennial activities within and outside reservations along the Lewis and Clark trail. American Indian tribes play a critical role in the planning of and participation in events and activities associated with the coming bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Tribal participation in the observance is a critical element to the success of the Bicentennial. The NPS is actively conferring with American Indian tribes along the trail. Visitation to Tribal areas is increasing and will dramatically increase during the bicentennial observance. Tribes need funding to develop plans for protection of sacred and cultural sites, and to provide an American Indian perspective to interpretation of the Lewis and Clark story in their native ancestral lands. The requested funds would be provided through cooperative agreements to American Indian Tribes for appropriate planning and implementation of bicentennial projects.

Lincoln Memorial, District of Columbia

\$337,000 to Protect Lincoln Memorial Resources. A preservation program for the Lincoln Memorial needs to be implemented to identify new preservation techniques, resource protection programs and interpretation of new exhibits. Currently, the memorial is undergoing major preservation efforts to correct years of deterioration and the impacts of visitors, pollution, and insects. When these efforts are complete, more intensive daily preservation maintenance must be applied in order to preserve the current investment and to halt future damage. This funding would be used to implement recommended cleaning techniques and to clean and maintain lobbies and exhibits at the site. Visitor satisfaction would be enhanced by improved services and higher maintenance levels.

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Montana

\$50,000 to Improve Visitor Services and Resource Protection. Expanded visitor services and protection of monument resources from rising vandalism, theft, and relic hunting and digging are needed during increasingly busy spring and fall months. This increase would extend custodial services, support enhanced resource protection activities, and ensure that basic interpretation is available to all visitors, thus improving visitor satisfaction.

Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site, Arkansas

\$225,000 to Provide Expanded On-Site Presence at New Park Unit. Funding is proposed to establish an on-site presence for this recently authorized park and to begin liaison activities with the Central High Museum, Inc., a privately-run museum which is located directly facing the school. In November 1998, Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site became the 377th unit of the National Park Service. The high school was the site of the first real test of desegregating public schools in the South, following the Supreme Court's landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. As such it will provide a unique opportunity to tell the story of desegregation in public education at a facility that is still operating as an educational institution. This request would allow the NPS to enter into cooperative agreements and partnerships with other educational institutions, civil rights and public history organizations to interpret this and other key areas related to the purpose of the site.

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Missouri National Recreational River, Nebraska

\$128,000 to *Interpret Lewis and Clark Bicentennial on the Missouri*. Funding is required to establish a Lewis and Clark and general interpretive function on the Missouri River to be housed cooperatively with the Corps of Engineers at their Gavins Point Lewis and Clark Visitor Center.

Mojave National Preserve, California

\$471,000 to *Protect Desert Tortoise Habitat*. The park is required to implement the Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan. This plan falls under the Endangered Species Act which mandates a 25-year program to protect the tortoise and its habitat, and to increase its populations in order to remove the tortoise as a listed species. The program would focus on protecting the tortoise from shooting, poaching, road kills and other threats that exist on park land. Funding would provide for data collection on tortoise population demography, health status, reproduction rates, movements and food sources, to guide management decisions on long term habitat protection and restoration. The tortoise and its habitat, 832,000 acres of park land, would be protected allowing the population to increase and eventually be removed from the list of Endangered Species.



Funding at Mojave National Preserve would help restore the Desert Tortoise population.

Initiative: **Natural Resource Challenge**; Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Natchez Trace Parkway, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

\$240,000 to *Maintain and Operate 87 Miles of New Parkway*. This request would provide for the operation and maintenance of 87 miles of parkway built since 1980. Funding would restore critical roadside maintenance and erosion control on 87 lane miles of parkway and provide 80 additional hours of visitor safety patrols per day and 130 formal interpretive programs serving 3,200 visitors per year. These additional services would increase overall visitor satisfaction, understanding, and safety, and protect the public's investment in this national parkway.

National Capital Parks-Central, District of Columbia

\$150,000 to *Preserve, Maintain and Interpret the New African-American Civil War Memorial*. Funding is required to maintain the new African-American Civil War Memorial. The memorial located on a city triangle in Northwest Washington, D.C., with extensive landscaping and a bronze statue and bas-relief sculpture, is expected to become a unit within the park system. The proposed increase would establish programs for interpretive ranger activities, statue preservation, grounds maintenance and masonry work. This memorial acknowledges and honors the service and sacrifices of African-Americans in the Civil War.

\$50,000 to *Sustain Model High School Environmental Education Program*. The Environmental Education Program "Bridging the Watershed" is a public/private partnership, established in the Washington, D.C., metro area in March 1998. The program consists of graduate-accredited teacher training, as well as in-classroom lessons, field activities, and service learning opportunities for students which will promote the national parks in the watershed as learning laboratories for secondary level students and teachers. Program objectives include establishing an accredited annual summer institute for teachers and rangers, and developing an interactive Internet website which offers pre- and post- field trip activities and accesses to field data. This will be an ongoing program providing inner-city students (18,000 per year) with the skills to apply science and math skills, while learning about critical resource management issues relevant to National Capital Region parks.

Analysis of Park Base Increases

National Capital Parks-East, District of Columbia

\$50,000 to *Sustain Model High School Environmental Education Program*. The Environmental Education Program "Bridging the Watershed" is a public/private partnership, established in the Washington, D.C., metro area in March 1998. The program consists of graduate-accredited teacher training, as well as in-classroom lessons, field activities, and service learning opportunities for students which will promote the national parks in the watershed as learning laboratories for secondary level students and teachers. Program objectives include establishing an accredited annual summer institute for teachers and rangers, and developing an interactive Internet web-site which offers pre- and post-field trip activities and accesses to field data. This will be an ongoing program providing inner-city students (18,000 per year) with the skills to apply science and math skills, while learning about critical resource management issues relevant to National Capital Region parks.

National Park of American Samoa, American Samoa

\$225,000 to *Implement Coral Reef Inventory and Preservation Program*. The park contains 2,250 acres of the only Indo-Pacific coral reefs within the National Park Service. While the corals are recovering well from two decades of natural disturbances (including two hurricanes), fish populations island-wide are overfished, and illegal commercial fishing activity occurs within the park. Additionally, erosion due to poor land-use practices and feral pig disturbances affect water quality in coastal waters. Funding would be used to protect and maintain coral reef resources in the three park areas on the islands of Tutuila, Ofu and Ta'u. The five components of this program are: (1) inventory existing resources within the park units, (2) assess harvest patterns of subsistence fishing activities, (3) monitor resources and resource use, (4) conduct education outreach programs to assist villages develop resource management plans, and (5) develop an enforcement plan in cooperation with local enforcement agencies.

Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington

\$150,000 to *Maintain and Protect Newly Acquired Park Lands*. A legal framework for participation in management of fourteen new park sites needs to be established. The increased size of the park, an additional 4,000 acres, requires that a majority of the sites be managed through cooperative agreements with Federal, Tribal, State, local and private entities. Approximately 40 new agreements would be developed and 50 existing agreements would be updated providing a legal basis for site management, resource protection, interpretation, and maintenance. This funding would provide minimum protection at these new sites through the development and maintenance of cooperative agreements with 40 new private landowners. Legislation that created and expanded the park would be fulfilled through oversight of these activities and work with park partners. The effectiveness of park wide compliance and consultation matters with eight tribes and four State Historic Preservation Offices would be improved.

\$100,000 to *Prepare for The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial*. The park needs to increase interpretive services, management/administrative support, and maintenance services to prepare for Lewis and Clark Bicentennial activities. This request would provide funding to support the increased visitation and impacts on resources associated with the Bicentennial commemoration. The park would begin interpretive planning so that media and programs are in place for the height of the commemoration. Maintenance activities would be expanded to cover the increased visitation and use of facilities. These activities would prepare the park for the bicentennial and the influx of visitors.

Analysis of Park Base Increases

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona

\$250,000 to *Maintain Roads and Trails to Ensure Visitor Safety.* In light of the harsh nature of the Sonoran desert, adequately maintained and marked trails and passable roads are needed to assure visitor safety. This increase would provide funding for regular grading of 71 miles of scenic drive, maintenance of base course material, drainage structure maintenance and vegetation management along the monument's 150 miles of roads. It would also provide for maintenance of six of the monument's 40 miles of trails each year. Major visitor access roads would be passable 95 percent of the time and volunteer groups would be used for trail maintenance.



This increase would reduce the hazards along the roads and trails that provide access to the Organ Pipe's desert grandeur.

\$125,000 to *Expand Law Enforcement Patrols.* This park covers 330,000 acres, mostly wilderness, and has one major highway that connects Phoenix and Tucson to Mexico. It contains 30 miles of shared US/Mexico border and is in close proximity to Mexico Rte 2 and the town of Sonoyta, Mexico. Smuggling of drugs, weapons, money, and other contraband tied to terrorism is common within the monument. Smuggling of contraband of all types is typically moved through the monument by sophisticated criminal organizations; both north and south bound smuggling occurs. Illegal activity has increased over the last five years. These illegal activities threaten park visitors and potentially U.S. citizens beyond park boundaries. Funds would be used to increase ranger presence to prevent smuggling. Although Border Patrol also covers the area, their patrols are targeted at apprehensions of illegal aliens. Smuggling of high dollar contraband is usually through remote areas or by sophisticated means that rangers would be more likely to detect.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri

\$240,000 to *Open Visitor Facilities During Shoulder Seasons and Provide Education.* This funding request would allow campground and river facilities to stay open during the shoulder periods in the spring and fall and provide for visitor orientation and safety during this time. Recreational activities, such as hiking, horseback riding, floating and camping in remote areas of the park, have increased during the shoulder seasons and created a growing demand for visitor services and maintenance. These funds would allow the primary visitor contact sites at Big, Alley, and Round Springs to be opened earlier in the spring and to stay open later in the fall. It would increase the frequency with which the environmental education program is provided and allow summer hours to be extended. Additional patrol rangers would assist with resources inventory and monitoring, safety, and resources impact evaluation issues. This added visibility would deter illegal activities that have been increasing in past years, and would result in a more satisfactory and safer visitor experience.

\$63,000 to *Conduct Counter-Terrorism Operations.* Anti-government and anti-environmental resentment and anti-racial minority incidents have increased dramatically, making park facilities and visitors targets for domestic terrorism. A ranger station and other buildings have been burned. Destruction and vandalism of regulatory structures and visitor facilities is frequent. Rangers' lives have been threatened and homes have been burned in retaliation for enforcement. Minority visitors have been attacked and terrorized. This funding would provide proactive investigation and patrol in target areas. It would increase emphasis on anti-terrorism intelligence gathering through focused prevention and investigation of weapons, threats, assaults, arson and felony drug cases, and patrols of areas of likely confrontations. It would increase visitor and staff safety and protection of resources.

Analysis of Park Base Increases

President's Park, District of Columbia

\$50,000 to *Sustain Model High School Environmental Education Program*. The Environmental Education Program "Bridging the Watershed" is a public/private partnership, established in the Washington, D.C., metro area in March 1998. The program consists of graduate-accredited teacher training, as well as in-classroom lessons, field activities, and service learning opportunities for students which will promote the national parks in the watershed as learning laboratories for secondary level students and teachers. Program objectives include establishing an accredited annual summer institute for teachers and rangers, and developing an interactive Internet website which offers pre- and post- field trip activities and accesses to field data. This will be an ongoing program providing inner-city students (18,000 per year) with the skills to apply science and math skills, while learning about critical resource management issues relevant to National Capital Region parks.

Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia

\$125,000 to *Provide Funding for New Site and Facilities*. Funding is needed to operate, maintain and interpret a new park site on the Georgetown waterfront. This newly landscaped park will be developed on prime and highly visible riverfront property in the Nation's Capital, and will represent a significant increase in intensive gardening and grounds maintenance for Rock Creek Park. There is currently no funding to assume operation and maintenance of this new site. The waterfront property that will be turned over to the National Park Service by the District of Columbia is the only section of the Potomac bank within the District of Columbia that has not been incorporated into the National Park System. Operational and maintenance responsibilities at the site would run the full gamut of services necessary to sustain the park's grounds and infrastructure, and protect its natural and cultural resources.

\$50,000 to *Sustain Model High School Environmental Education Program*. The Environmental Education Program "Bridging the Watershed" is a public/private partnership, established in the Washington, D.C., metro area in March 1998. The program consists of graduate-accredited teacher training, as well as in-classroom lessons, field activities, and service learning opportunities for students which will promote the national parks in the watershed as learning laboratories for secondary level students and teachers. Program objectives include establishing an accredited annual summer institute for teachers and rangers, and developing an interactive Internet website which offers pre- and post- field trip activities and accesses to field data. This will be an ongoing program providing inner-city students (18,000 per year) with the skills to apply science and math skills, while learning about critical resource management issues relevant to National Capital Region parks.

\$163,000 to *Control Invading Pest Plants in Prime Natural Areas*. Numerous aggressive exotic plants have invaded and will destroy mature forests, and eliminate prime wildlife and wildflower habitat throughout the park's 3,000 acres within Washington, D.C. This funding would allow the park to implement proven exotic plant control measures parkwide. Rock Creek Park lies within a 71-mile boundary, much of which is adjacent to private residences and landscaped areas. Funding would also provide needed public outreach and education to encourage park neighbors to practice low-impact landscaping and native plant gardening. Currently, more than one-third of the 656 documented plant species are exotic, and of these 41 are aggressive invaders. With public understanding and support of this program, residents adjacent to the park could become involved in removing ornamental plants and vines that are harmful to the trees along the park's boundaries, thus preserving the integrity of the park's ecosystems.

Initiative: **Natural Resource Challenge;** Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Analysis of Park Base Increases

Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, Virgin Islands

\$175,000 to *Conserve and Manage the Coral Reef Ecological Preserve*. Funds will be used to create a resource management program for the coral reef system in the park. Extensive research has been conducted by several Federal agencies on all aspects of the coral reef ecosystem in the years previous to the establishment of the park. A data base on the coral reefs' water quality, reef fishes, conch population, geology, and currents exists, and a baseline coral monitoring system has been established. The resource management program for the coral reef system will include inventorying and archiving the existing historical data, interpreting and analyzing the data, and planning the park's coral reef program to conserve and manage the coral reef ecological preserve. Coral reef monitoring will draw from standardized methodologies established through the Inventory and Monitoring Program for tropical ecosystems.

San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico

\$66,000 to *Implement Local School Tuition Program*. The Department of Defense will begin to charge tuition fees for the children of the San Juan National Historic Site employees attending the Antilles Consolidated School System (ACSS) in Puerto Rico. Of the ten children currently enrolled in ACSS, four will be able to attend regardless of the DOD FY 2000 Appropriations Bill, as one parent is in active military status. Therefore, the agency will have to pay tuition for the remaining six students starting in FY 2000-2001.

Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, Massachusetts

\$58,000 to *Establish Natural Resource Management Program*. Funding is requested to establish a natural resource management program at Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site. Major issues at the park include wetlands management, severe sedimentation, invasive exotic species, and resources contaminated by prior and adjacent industrial activities. These funds would be used to initiate a program of research and mitigation, including actions required by law. An integrated pest management program would be developed and implemented to mitigate invasive wetland vegetation in a two acre area. Natural resources would be inventoried and monitored, providing the park with essential information for making sound resource management decisions.

Initiative: **Natural Resource Challenge**; Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, Alabama

\$160,000 to *Initiate Operations at New Park*.

This request would initiate operations at a new park unit established in 1996. Operations are currently limited to funding for a park superintendent for coordinating activities. This proposal would fund the start of operations and opening of an office. Planning for the public education and use of this national historic trail would be initiated, and the public would begin to become educated about the important events that occurred along this route. A new office would be opened in Montgomery, Alabama. Kiosks along the trail and information centers at the beginning and end of the trail are possibilities in the near future. Cooperation with at least four partners would be enhanced, and public outreach and planning for the 54 miles of the historic route would begin.



Funding would enable the new National Historic Trail to recall for visitors the stirring events of March 1965 led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Analysis of Park Base Increases

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, California

\$367,000 to *Mitigate Threats to Natural Resources*. The park is required to monitor and manage serious threats in order to help sustain park resources. Air pollution and a century of human use are seriously affecting park resources. The park would manage declining amphibian populations and monitor/restore damaged aquatic systems, monitor air pollution and its effects, as well as manage cave sites. Funding would allow for monitoring and management of threatened aquatic ecosystems, management of over 200 sensitive caves, documentation of air pollution impacts, and restoration of natural functions to disturbed sites. This support would allow for better management of recreational caving, cave use monitoring, monitoring of cave fauna with special emphasis on endemic species, cave restoration, and liaison and support for the cave research community.

\$112,000 to *Control and Monitor Exotic Plants*. This funding is required to address the harmful effects of exotic plants. Invasion by non-native plants is seriously threatening native park resources. Funding would allow management of 54 invasive plant species and restoration of natural functions to disturbed sites.

Initiative: Natural Resource Challenge; Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee

\$165,000 to *Develop Interpretive Programs For Local Youth*. This request proposes to expand and improve educational and interpretive programs for youth. Over 30 percent of Shiloh's visitors are less than 21 years of age and are poorly served by present programs. The park currently offers no formal education or organized interpretive opportunities to local students. As a result, few area citizens now develop a strong appreciation or support for the park's mission. The education program proposed here would be the key to developing a local constituency supportive of the park's preservation, by providing on- and off-site interpretive programs, and coordinating cooperative agreements and partnerships with area scout groups. The following additional school programs will be offered annually: 100 on-site programs (grades 5-12), 50 off-site programs, and two teacher workshops. As a result, an additional 15 percent of the park's total visitation will have increased understanding and appreciation of Shiloh's history and significance.

Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve, Kansas

\$291,000 to *Provide Resource Preservation at New Park*. This funding would provide initial park operating programs in historic preservation, maintenance, natural resources management and interpretation at this new unit of the National Park System. It would also allow the establishment of a prairie maintenance and enhancement program; inventory of flora and fauna, including at least one threatened and endangered species, and establishment of a grazing management program. Onsite interpretive programs would provide the public with an increased appreciation and understanding of the park's significance. Of the 60 known structures in the park, 25 are in the ranch/headquarters area, including 18 historic structures. Very little maintenance has occurred over the past 15 years and these structures are deteriorating. A program in historic preventive maintenance would be established through this increase request. Park coordination of preservation and facility maintenance work would be accomplished by staff members with the necessary professional expertise and skills to prevent increasing deterioration and to provide a safe and satisfying visitor experience.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park, North Dakota

\$120,000 to *Interpret Lewis and Clark Anniversary*. This funding is required for the park to develop and expand their interpretive efforts in response to the growing demands associated with the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. The observance of the bicentennial will reach its peak from the years 2000 through 2006. The park's North Unit is located along the highways that are adjacent to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Visitation has started to increase at the parks along the trail and is expected to grow significantly in the next few years. Communities and schools in western North Dakota and eastern Montana have requested assistance in planning for Lewis and Clark events and in educational programs on the Corps of

Analysis of Park Base Increases

Discovery Expedition. Expansion of services would enable the park to serve an increased number of Lewis and Clark travelers, as well as provide outreach educational services to 23 communities and assist those communities with planning for the Bicentennial Anniversary.

\$133,000 to *Establish Exotic Plant Control Program*. Funding is requested to establish a comprehensive eradication program for invasive plants, such as leafy spurge. Exotic plant infestation totals over 4000 acres, as compared to 32 acres in 1970, and will double every 10 years without aggressive action. Exotic plants reduce available habitat and forage for native ungulates and threatened native plant species. Base funding would address the containment of exotic weeds through the integration of chemical, biological, mechanical and fire control programs.

Initiative: Natural Resource Challenge; Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Thomas Jefferson Memorial, District of Columbia

\$299,000 to *Protect Jefferson Memorial Resources*. A preservation program for the Jefferson Memorial needs to be implemented to identify new preservation techniques, resource protection programs and interpretation of new exhibits. Currently, the memorial is undergoing major preservation efforts to correct years of deterioration and the impact of visitors, pollution, and insects. When these efforts are complete, more intensive daily preservation maintenance must be applied in order to protect the current investment and to prevent future damage. This funding would be used to implement recommended cleaning techniques and to clean and maintain lobbies and exhibits at the site. Visitor satisfaction would be enhanced by improved services and higher maintenance.

Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site, Alabama

\$237,000 to *Establish Operation of New Park Area*. This request would establish operations at this new park. The park was authorized in October 1998 and is anticipating opening for visitors in fiscal year 2000. The site preserves the airfield, historic hangar, and other buildings at Moton Field, where African American pilots known as the Tuskegee Airmen received their initial flight training during World War II. Current planning calls for the rehabilitation of eight historic structures for interpretation, visitor services, and administration. The requested funds would establish an interpretative program, operate the park 362 days per year, and maintain and preserve eight historic structures and 87.7 acres of historic landscapes.



A class of Tuskegee Airmen at Moton Field, December 1943. Photo courtesy of the US Air Force Museum

United States Park Police, District of Columbia

\$335,000 to *Provide Equipment and Training to Promote Retention*. Since 1992, the United States Park Police has seen its attrition rate more than double. At the same time, its ability to compete with other metropolitan law enforcement agencies for recruits has suffered. While this is largely a matter of pay, which is addressed elsewhere, other factors also contribute. This increase seeks to improve the work environment of officers and employees. The training program providing continuing opportunities to develop and retain needed skills will be strengthened. The U.S. Park Police equipment replacement activity is considered discrete and is not eligible for the Regional equipment replacement funds; therefore, these funds would be used to address equipment shortfalls including vehicles (sedans, trucks, motorcycles, motor scooters, trailers and vans with the necessary auxiliary equipment), office equipment (copiers, typewriters, fax machines), and personal safety equipment (vests, holsters, helmets, shields, and so forth).

Analysis of Park Base Increases

\$1,139,000 to Support Proposed Pay Legislation for Sworn Officers. This funding would support pay legislation which is presently under consideration. The U.S. Park Police currently have a confusing and complex system of 17 pay scales which requires detailed analysis in order to determine the greater of available benefits. New legislation to simplify the existing pay plan is expected to result in positive benefits in retaining officers within the U.S. Park Police force. Currently, the attrition rate is increasing rapidly, having doubled in the past seven years, and surrounding metropolitan police forces (and other career tracks) are succeeding in recruiting officers from the U.S. Park Police force because of better benefits and pay scales. In addition, the United States Park Police are currently proposing legislation requesting a pay increase to members who perform hazardous technical duties, such as canine bomb detection officers and crime scene identification officers. The pay rates have been set for over ten years with no increases, while surrounding metropolitan police forces have increased the pay for similar type positions. As a result, the Park Police are not competitive in recruitment, retention rates are dropping, and diversity recruitment is made more difficult.

Virgin Islands National Park, Virgin Islands

\$300,000 to Provide Interpretive Services for Increased Visitation. Funding is requested to provide interpretive programs to serve new levels of visitation. Visitation from the cruise ship industry is currently 250,000 passengers annually and is expected to double in two years as ship capacity doubles. Visitation has also expanded significantly into shoulder seasons. Programs would enhance the visitor experience through living demonstrations. Programs that involve local African-Caribbean people would target education of youth and outreach to the community to build community based preservation support. On-site and off-site programs would enhance public knowledge of the park resources and provide services for the winter and shoulder seasons.

\$300,000 to Protect Coral Reefs. Over-fishing of coral reef ecosystems, illegal commercial fishing, damage from boat anchors and boats running aground have caused significant resources damage and near extirpation of predators such as groupers and snappers. At the same time, poor visitor and community education about the sensitive nature of marine ecology, coupled with a notable rise in casual and cruise ship visitation, results in additional resource loss. The proposed funding would support long-term monitoring of coral reefs as well as increased resource protection, visitor education, and community outreach.

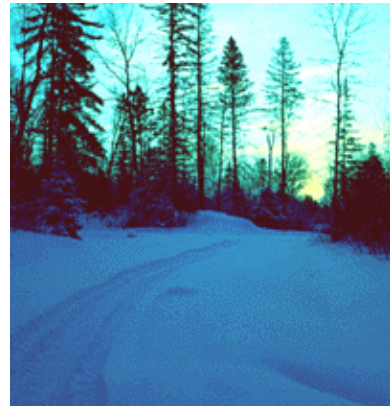
\$400,000 to Protect Visitors and Resources from Feral Animals. Funding is required to eliminate or control feral animal populations and subsequently to begin the restoration of native, endangered species. Feral, free-ranging mammals found in the park include the white-tailed deer, donkey, pigs, goats, cows, European boar and cats. These feral animals also create visitor safety concerns and negatively impact visitor experience. With the possible exception of the deer, increasing populations of these species are seriously affecting native species of plants and animals, including direct impacts on endangered species (e.g. *Calyptanthus thomasi*). The native plant community composition, distribution and succession are particularly affected. The larger feral species also contribute to soil erosion and resultant impacts on marine resources. The Virgin Islands NP represents possibly the largest and best example of dry tropical forest remaining in the Caribbean. The reduction of feral, free-ranging mammals in the park is essential to the protection and restoration of terrestrial plants and animal resources. This increase would ultimately result in producing a stable and healthy environment that would allow native populations to thrive.

Initiative: Natural Resource Challenge; Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

Analysis of Park Base Increases

Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota

\$400,000 to *Protect Resources and Provide For Changing Visitor Uses.* Funding is requested for the maintenance of new and rehabilitated facilities and to allow the park to prevent resource damage from an increasing visitor population. A new access road, interpretive and hiking trails, boat ramp, campsites, groomed snowmobile and ski trails, parking areas, and a renovated visitor center have increased visitation and year-round operational costs. Inappropriate visitor use, such as tree-cutting, hunting and trapping wildlife, depositing human waste, and camping in erosion prone areas, is resulting in resource damage. Funding would allow for maintaining and operating these facilities, while removing safety hazards. It would also increase the protection to museum artifacts and other cultural resources park-wide, expand visitor education through interpretive programs, exhibits, and publications; offer a more visible air, water, and foot patrol presence; and increase wildlife monitoring, all of which would prevent further resource damage and reduce visitor conflicts over a limited number of campsites. Visitor satisfaction level and understanding of the park's significance would increase, visitor accident rate would be reduced, and the park resources would be preserved.



Increased visitation includes winter uses such as snowmobiling and skiing

War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam

\$156,000 to *Manage Coral Reef Resources.* Coral resources are under stress due to the impacts of fishing on the reefs and polluted waters caused by major sewage outfalls within 1/4 mile of the park. Funding would be used to preserve and protect significant reef resources by implementing a comprehensive management and monitoring program for the aquatic plants and animals in the park's coral reefs. There are 177 known native resident aquatic animal species in the park and 52 known aquatic plant species including the Federally-listed endangered Hawksbill sea turtle and four Federally listed threatened species: the green sea turtle, the loggerhead sea turtle, the leatherback sea turtle, and the olive ridley sea turtle.

Western Arctic National Parklands, Alaska

\$178,000 to *Inventory and Monitor Bering Sea Resources.* Funding would establish a coastal zone resource management program for 234 miles of arctic coastline in Bering Land Bridge and Cape Krusenstern. Cultural sites represent 10,000 years of continuous human habitation and habitat for marine mammals and over 100 birds species, including two endangered species of eider. Threats to the vulnerable coastline have been identified and include westerly winds that drive pollutants toward the area. Funding would allow the park to compile detailed inventories of coastal resources, prioritize protection and mitigation needs based on state-of-the-art knowledge of coastal processes, develop adequate and cost effective spill protection preparation, and improve environmental compliance measures required by private lands development. The park would use the data as a scientific basis for management decisions affecting irreplaceable archeological resources and significant wildlife and bird populations.

White House, District of Columbia

\$459,000 to *Provide Base Funding for Professional Support.* This proposal would establish base funding for professional support capability dedicated to the continuity of current and future White House construction. The visibility of such a project requires on-board staff. Funds from the White House Grounds and President's Park Visitor Center operational costs will need to be used in order to support current construction projects. Funding is also required to cover the cost of utilities for the museum facility dedicated to the preservation of the White House Museum Collection. This facility must be appropriately climate controlled 24 hours a day, seven days per week. The General Services Administration, the leaseholder, provides 50 hours of utilities per week (about 30 percent of the cost). This increase would provide for the remaining costs.

Analysis of Park Base Increases

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri

\$224,000 to *Protect Resources and Meet Demands of Increased Visitation.* Growing park visitation requires the park to increase preventive maintenance and education programs. Funding would enable the park to upgrade preventive maintenance programs, prevent damage to cultural and natural resources, increase the number of visitor contacts, and provide additional law enforcement patrols. The park would provide maintenance of an additional 300 acres of fields, restoration of an additional four acres of disturbed lands each year to vegetation that existed during the battle, and implementation of an archeological monitoring program to provide staff and visitors with accurate information regarding the 39 sites. This increase would allow for education programs to 2,000 additional students and provide for 50 off-site programs to school groups and local organizations, thereby increasing visitor understanding and satisfaction.



Cultural and natural resources would be better protected through a combination of maintenance, patrols, interpretation and education.

Wolf Trap Farm Park, Virginia

\$136,000 to *Replace and Maintain Theatre Equipment.* Funding is requested to establish a recurring equipment replacement program for the highly advanced technical equipment which is required for the Filene Center, one of the most sophisticated performing arts centers in the country. This increase would also provide service contracts to maintain this mechanical and electrical equipment. Equipment is subject to extraordinary wear because of intense round-the-clock production schedules - a different show loads in, sets up, performs and then loads out almost every day. The outdoor environment further accelerates normal deterioration. Each summer, nearly 500,000 visitors enjoy up to 100 performances of world class opera, dance, symphony, musical comedy and pop music at the 15-year-old, 7,000 seating capacity Filene Center. Funding would ensure a high level of safety in a complex theatre environment with inherent safety risks such as rigging of heavy overhead loads.

Women's Rights National Historical Park, New York

\$400,000 to *Operate and Maintain Restored Facilities.* Funding is requested to provide visitor orientation, increase educational programming, and manage archeological artifacts in the park's museum collection. Opening of the restored M'Clintock house and expansion of Stanton House, including the nearby water front area and programs, requires a significant increase in operations and maintenance funding. The M'Clintock House includes a 2,400 square foot historic building, one acre of landscaped area, six utility systems and one parking lot, and involves three service contracts. Annual visitation has increased twofold to about 70,000 in 1998. Visitor services, including tours and public programming, would be offered seven days a week, allowing the public to better understand the resources. A dedicated education program would introduce four new adult and school programs to further resource understanding. A museum program will ensure resource protection and preservation through increased accountability, appropriate collections storage, managed public access to materials, and professional exhibition of artifacts.



The newly restored and opened M'Clintock House.

Analysis of Park Base Increases

Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska

\$482,000 to *Conserve Resources for Traditional Uses.* Scientific information is needed to make informed decisions to ensure continued natural and healthy populations of game. The park is legally mandated to accommodate animals and resource use activities that threaten and/or adversely affect park natural and cultural resources. Funding would provide for multidisciplinary field compliance and wildlife research teams to assess potential impacts and gather monitoring data. Anecdotal evidence suggests that game populations of Dall sheep, moose and caribou have been negatively affected over the years by increasing hunting pressure. Natural and healthy wildlife populations would continue and the park would effectively respond to intense demands for compliance.

\$160,000 to *Improve and Maintain Park Access.* Improved access is crucial to the operation of Alaska parks. Existing public access to Wrangell-St. Elias features 24 airstrips (30,400 lf), 30 public use cabins, and dozens of informal wilderness camps, all of which cannot be maintained properly. Significant damage to historic structures and natural, cultural and wilderness resources must be mitigated in order to provide the public with reasonable and safe access for recreational, subsistence and emergency use in the largest wilderness park in the NPS. Funding would enable the park to provide maintenance of airstrips, public use cabins, wilderness camps, historic trails, trail heads, and information bulletin boards at key entry points and thus provide a comprehensive access program for the general public.

Wupatki National Monument, Arizona

\$120,000 to *Expand Park Resource Education Programs at Flagstaff Area Parks.* New educational programs and enhanced law enforcement services are needed at Walnut Canyon, Sunset Crater, and Wupatki National Monuments. Funding would maintain and expand resource education, including programs that would emphasize natural and cultural preservation on public lands through in-park programs and outreach initiatives. New programs would include natural/cultural outreach in and around the city of Flagstaff as well as interpretive programs emphasizing resource protection on public lands. This increase would also enable law enforcement personnel currently engaged in supplemental interpretative programs to focus on visitor safety and resource protection.

Yosemite National Park, California

\$153,000 to *Improve Employee Safety Program.* The Safety and Occupational Health Program needs to become fully compliant with governing laws and regulations. The park needs to improve its lost-time accident rate, Workers' Compensation charge-back and indirect costs. Working through a partnership with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, this funding would enable the park to develop a comprehensive program to identify and analyze work site hazards, implement corrective actions and procedures, develop preventive measures, and monitor progress. Funding would allow fundamental safety/occupational health programs, including comprehensive work site hazard analyses and employee training, to be fully implemented parkwide. This would result in reduced accidents and related costs, improved technical services and scientific information on which to base management decisions, and a safer, healthier environment for employees.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska

\$172,000 to *Establish a Natural and Cultural Resource Monitoring Program.* Funding is requested to establish a long-term monitoring program for natural and cultural resources. The health of natural resource populations and prehistoric and historic cultural sites is at risk. Significant turn-of-the-century gold rush cultural resources and artifacts of a long native presence are susceptible to vandalism. Funding would ensure that resources at risk are monitored regularly and provide the means to obtain accurate data, allowing management to protect the nationally significant natural and cultural resources of the preserve. The collected data would allow for improved management for a healthy wildlife population and natural and cultural resource enhancements.

Analysis of Park Base Increases

\$220,000 to *Establish Coal Creek Field Operations Center.* This proposal would establish the 2.5 million acre preserve's first base of operations within the park boundary, at the Coal Creek Historic Mining Camp. This will allow the park to provide basic services such as public safety, resource protection and visitor information. In addition, the proposal funds maintenance of water, power and waste management systems, allowing the recently restored facility to be used for an environmental education center for regional groups, including Native Alaskan youth organizations, and for seasonal NPS housing. The latter point is critical in making operations more efficient; the preserve has no roads, and housing in communities outside the boundary is very limited or non-existent. The historic camp is also centrally located in the preserve and is adjacent to an airstrip, allowing for its use as an efficient base of air and river operations for resource management, search and rescue, visitor contact and maintenance of isolated park facilities.

Zion National Park, Utah

\$94,000 to *Monitor Endangered Species.* Critical natural resources, including the habitat of the threatened and endangered Mexican Spotted Owl, have been degraded by increased visitation, habitat alteration, water pollution, exotics, and inadequate monitoring of resources data. This increase would allow the park to measure changes in key biologic resources in order to provide proactive management and restoration. Data development would measure changes quantitatively and link them to geographic information systems for predictive modeling, analysis, and restoration planning.

Initiative: Natural Resource Challenge; Component: Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery

\$535,000 to *Provide Visitor Services at New Transportation Complex.* A new Visitor Transit Center will open at the park in FY 2000. It will be the hub of a new transportation system which requires most visitors to use shuttle bus service to gain entry to the park. Almost every visitor to the park, up to 6,000 per day, will be required to stop at the new 20-acre facility. This proposed funding will provide shuttle operation liaison, interpretive services, visitor protection, and maintenance.

Visitors to Zion National Park will enjoy the scenery without traffic congestion and noise when they board shuttle buses at the new Visitor Transit Center.



Thematic Categories

The following are themes represented by a number of requests discussed in the preceding pages. These lists are provided for informational purposes only.

Lewis and Clark Initiative

<u>Park Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Fort Clatsop NM	200
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	84
Homestead NM of America	50
Jefferson National Expansion Mem	145
Knife River Indian Villages NHT	180
Lewis and Clark NHT	465
Missouri National Recreational River	128
Nez Perce NHP	100
Theodore Roosevelt NP	120
Total:	1,472



Native American Partnerships

Badlands NP	344
Death Valley NP	300
Total:	644



Coral Reef Initiative

<u>Park Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Biscayne NP	348
Buck Island Reef NM	200
Dry Tortugas NP	258
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	80
Kalaupapa NHP	168
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	90
National Park of American Samoa	225
Salt River Bay NHP & Ecol Pres	175
Virgin Islands NP	300
War in the Pacific NHP	156
Total:	2,000

Counter Terrorism

Boston NHP	62
Coronado NMem	200
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	125
Ozark National Scenic Riverways	63
Total:	450

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY - PARK UNITS BY DESIGNATION

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				<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
NATIONAL PARKS								
Acadia NP	3,928,000	101	4,081,000	145,000	0	4,226,000	2,607,091	48,419
Arches NP	911,000	26	949,000	39,000	0	988,000	860,331	76,519
Badlands NP	2,296,000	52	2,619,000	75,000	344,000	3,038,000	961,005	242,756
Big Bend NP	4,337,000	88	4,487,000	126,000	0	4,613,000	330,154	801,163
Biscayne NP	2,457,000	42	3,056,000	59,000	348,000	3,463,000	449,457	172,924
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	691,000	15	715,000	22,000	0	737,000	195,393	20,766
Bryce Canyon NP	2,221,000	47	2,548,000	69,000	0	2,617,000	1,113,387	35,835
Canyonlands NP	4,678,000	90	4,827,000	129,000	0	4,956,000	442,398	337,598
Capitol Reef NP	1,717,000	30	1,833,000	42,000	0	1,875,000	547,914	241,904
Carlsbad Caverns NP	4,364,000	99	4,988,000	143,000	0	5,131,000	518,224	46,766
Channel Islands NP	4,172,000	80	4,287,000	116,000	0	4,403,000	555,622	249,354
Crater Lake NP	3,603,000	82	3,841,000	117,000	0	3,958,000	426,586	183,224
Death Valley NP	5,489,000	105	6,071,000	151,000	610,000	6,832,000	1,203,793	3,367,628
Denali NP & Preserve	8,036,000	71	9,189,000	102,000	525,000	9,816,000	332,410	6,075,030
Dry Tortugas NP	777,000	8	1,028,000	12,000	258,000	1,298,000	71,818	64,701
Everglades NP	12,883,000	226	13,172,000	323,000	800,000	14,295,000	1,125,528	1,508,581
Gates of the Arctic NP & Preserve	1,374,000	16	1,684,000	23,000	0	1,707,000	8,187	8,472,527
Glacier Bay NP & Preserve	2,916,000	35	3,235,000	51,000	0	3,286,000	455,450	3,283,246
Glacier NP	8,833,000	227	9,182,000	325,000	0	9,507,000	1,689,326	1,013,572
Grand Canyon NP	16,773,000	334	17,225,000	478,000	560,000	18,263,000	4,546,752	1,217,403
Grand Teton NP	8,131,000	164	8,354,000	235,000	0	8,589,000	2,654,026	309,993
Great Basin NP	1,622,000	41	1,674,000	60,000	0	1,734,000	89,480	77,180
Great Smoky Mountains NP	12,552,000	294	13,259,000	420,000	403,000	14,082,000	10,280,215	521,621
Guadalupe Mountains NP	1,974,000	32	2,055,000	45,000	0	2,100,000	225,566	86,416
Haleakala NP	3,060,000	55	3,130,000	78,000	481,000	3,689,000	1,735,354	29,824
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	4,391,000	98	4,709,000	142,000	430,000	5,281,000	1,420,505	209,695
Hot Springs NP	2,813,000	56	3,099,000	80,000	0	3,179,000	1,437,127	5,549
Isle Royale NP	2,542,000	54	2,808,000	78,000	325,000	3,211,000	23,532	571,790
Joshua Tree NP	3,403,000	81	4,003,000	116,000	0	4,119,000	1,355,521	1,022,703
Katmai NP & Pres, Aniakchak NM & Pres	1,898,000	24	2,127,000	35,000	160,000	2,322,000	47,655	4,726,673
Kenai Fjords NP	1,362,000	15	1,386,000	22,000	0	1,408,000	250,498	669,983
Lake Clark NP & Preserve	1,411,000	13	1,424,000	18,000	269,000	1,711,000	6,190	4,030,059
Lassen Volcanic NP	3,141,000	69	3,237,000	98,000	165,000	3,500,000	341,771	106,372
Mammoth Cave NP	4,670,000	124	5,178,000	177,000	0	5,355,000	1,744,642	52,830
Mesa Verde NP	4,083,000	112	4,526,000	160,000	0	4,686,000	632,880	52,122
Mount Rainier NP	8,377,000	171	8,625,000	245,000	0	8,870,000	1,362,796	235,625
National Park of American Samoa	710,000	6	983,000	8,000	225,000	1,216,000	----	9,000
North Cascades NP, Lake Chelan NRA,								
Ross Lake NRA	4,876,000	119	5,054,000	171,000	0	5,225,000	406,971	684,313
Olympic NP	8,647,000	212	9,122,000	304,000	0	9,426,000	3,291,382	922,651

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY - PARK UNITS BY DESIGNATION

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<u>National Park Service Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Petrified Forest NP	2,440,000	44	2,437,000	63,000	0	2,500,000	687,255	93,533
Redwood NP	6,066,000	134	6,754,000	191,000	0	6,945,000	358,776	112,430
Rocky Mountain NP	8,439,000	202	9,167,000	290,000	0	9,457,000	3,144,583	265,723
Saguaro NP	2,190,000	49	2,695,000	70,000	0	2,765,000	722,752	91,443
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	10,990,000	280	11,385,000	401,000	479,000	12,265,000	1,407,104	864,411
Shenandoah NP	9,389,000	214	9,708,000	307,000	0	10,015,000	1,370,742	198,081
Theodore Roosevelt NP	1,511,000	38	1,703,000	54,000	253,000	2,010,000	424,222	70,447
Virgin Islands NP	2,958,000	51	3,730,000	73,000	1,000,000	4,803,000	455,352	14,689
Voyageurs NP	2,576,000	56	2,656,000	80,000	400,000	3,136,000	229,114	218,200
Wind Cave NP	1,245,000	39	1,786,000	56,000	0	1,842,000	799,721	28,295
Wrangell-Saint Elias NP & Preserve	2,119,000	24	2,649,000	35,000	642,000	3,326,000	29,252	13,176,371
Yellowstone NP	23,545,000	492	24,508,000	705,000	0	25,213,000	3,132,743	2,219,791
Yosemite NP	20,674,000	565	21,474,000	808,000	153,000	22,435,000	3,544,275	761,266
Zion NP	4,682,000	124	4,847,000	178,000	629,000	5,654,000	2,423,325	146,592
Subtotal National Parks	270,943,000	5,826	289,269,000	8,350,000	9,459,000	307,078,000	64,476,153	60,045,587
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARKS								
Appomattox Court House NHP	1,191,000	18	1,217,000	25,000	0	1,242,000	203,211	1,775
Boston NHP	6,339,000	110	6,505,000	157,000	62,000	6,724,000	2,277,439	41
Cane River Creole NHP	511,000	11	766,000	-85,000	0	681,000	----	207
Chaco Culture NHP	1,686,000	34	1,727,000	50,000	0	1,777,000	78,452	33,974
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	6,127,000	127	6,540,000	182,000	520,000	7,242,000	684,175	19,551
Colonial NHP	4,451,000	90	5,085,000	129,000	0	5,214,000	3,105,767	9,350
Cumberland Gap NHP	1,697,000	37	1,749,000	53,000	0	1,802,000	1,310,079	20,454
Dayton Aviation NHP	471,000	5	476,000	7,000	0	483,000	30,999	86
George Rogers Clark NHP	598,000	11	615,000	15,000	0	630,000	146,358	26
Harpers Ferry NHP	4,863,000	96	5,111,000	137,000	0	5,248,000	338,730	2,344
Hopewell Culture NHP	627,000	13	649,000	18,000	0	667,000	30,007	1,245
Independence NHP 4/	12,511,000	206	13,575,000	294,000	1,365,000	15,234,000	3,086,334	45
Jean Lafitte NHP & Preserve	3,939,000	71	4,364,000	102,000	0	4,466,000	869,760	20,020
Kalaupapa NHP	1,534,000	18	1,637,000	26,000	168,000	1,831,000	17,190	10,779
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	631,000	11	1,002,000	15,000	90,000	1,107,000	50,237	1,161
Keweenaw NHP	481,000	3	486,000	4,000	850,000	1,340,000	----	1,870
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	1,480,000	16	1,801,000	23,000	0	1,824,000	693,769	13,191
Klondike Gold Rush NHP (Seattle)	345,000	7	405,000	11,000	0	416,000	112,537	-----
Lowell NHP	7,210,000	115	7,893,000	165,000	0	8,058,000	544,171	141
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	2,745,000	53	2,834,000	76,000	0	2,910,000	121,199	1,570
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	991,000	16	1,276,000	23,000	0	1,299,000	37,323	643
Minute Man NHP	1,934,000	37	2,324,000	53,000	0	2,377,000	854,910	965
Morristown NHP	1,633,000	30	1,673,000	42,000	0	1,715,000	588,311	1,698
Natchez NHP	1,454,000	21	1,486,000	30,000	0	1,516,000	343,324	108

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY - PARK UNITS BY DESIGNATION

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New Bedford Whaling NHP	281,000	3	524,000	4,000	0	528,000	215,442	34
New Orleans Jazz NHP	515,000	5	523,000	7,000	0	530,000	----	5
Nez Perce NHP	1,238,000	25	1,433,000	36,000	250,000	1,719,000	210,566	2,123
Pecos NHP	1,200,000	20	1,234,000	29,000	0	1,263,000	37,182	6,671
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP	1,046,000	21	1,074,000	31,000	0	1,105,000	443,868	182
Salt River Bay NHP & Ecological Preserve	309,000	2	309,000	3,000	175,000	487,000	----	946
San Antonio Missions NHP	2,381,000	52	2,603,000	75,000	0	2,678,000	1,073,034	819
San Francisco Maritime NHP	5,668,000	85	5,788,000	121,000	0	5,909,000	3,528,898	50
San Juan Island NHP	476,000	15	569,000	22,000	0	591,000	249,271	1,752
Saratoga NHP	1,334,000	28	1,372,000	40,000	0	1,412,000	156,760	3,392
Sitka NHP	1,222,000	11	1,235,000	15,000	0	1,250,000	194,670	107
Tumacacori NHP	634,000	11	716,000	15,000	0	731,000	55,334	46
Valley Forge NHP	4,873,000	87	5,001,000	125,000	0	5,126,000	1,398,194	3,466
War in the Pacific NHP	624,000	18	730,000	25,000	156,000	911,000	140,479	2,031
Women's Rights NHP	862,000	15	887,000	22,000	400,000	1,309,000	36,246	7
Subtotal National Historical Parks	88,112,000	1,554	95,194,000	2,122,000	4,036,000	101,352,000	23,264,226	162,875
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES								
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS	492,000	10	509,000	14,000	0	523,000	247,615	117
Adams NHS	2,023,000	28	2,063,000	40,000	179,000	2,282,000	78,490	14
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	1,748,000	28	1,788,000	40,000	0	1,828,000	111,259	1,249
Andersonville NHS	876,000	17	902,000	24,000	0	926,000	189,132	495
Andrew Johnson NHS	475,000	10	488,000	14,000	0	502,000	51,553	17
Bent's Old Fort NHS	711,000	18	860,000	25,000	0	885,000	36,560	799
Boston African American NHS	433,000	8	693,000	12,000	0	705,000	391,079	0
Brown v. Board of Education NHS	515,000	7	524,000	11,000	0	535,000	----	2
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	747,000	17	769,000	24,000	0	793,000	36,934	264
Charles Pinckney NHS	363,000	6	448,000	8,000	0	456,000	31,290	28
Christiansted NHS & Buck Island Reef NM	600,000	13	949,000	18,000	300,000	1,267,000	113,890	907
Clara Barton NHS	183,000	3	191,000	4,000	0	195,000	10,223	9
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	342,000	8	353,000	12,000	0	365,000	15,851	1
Edison NHS	1,905,000	34	1,956,000	50,000	0	2,006,000	57,129	21
Eisenhower NHS	995,000	15	1,017,000	22,000	0	1,039,000	76,379	690
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	543,000	9	560,000	14,000	0	574,000	69,737	181
Eugene O'Neill NHS	290,000	5	348,000	7,000	0	355,000	3,621	13
Ford's Theatre NHS	666,000	22	695,000	32,000	0	727,000	1,175,324	0
Fort Davis NHS	773,000	17	942,000	24,000	0	966,000	61,235	474
Fort Laramie NHS	963,000	20	1,182,000	29,000	0	1,211,000	55,435	833
Fort Larned NHS	724,000	14	748,000	20,000	0	768,000	44,368	718
Fort Point NHS	340,000	8	351,000	12,000	0	363,000	1,680,737	29
Fort Scott NHS	646,000	14	870,000	20,000	0	890,000	41,512	17

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY - PARK UNITS BY DESIGNATION

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				<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Fort Smith NHS	526,000	13	551,000	18,000	0	569,000	33,222	75
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	371,000	8	526,000	12,000	84,000	622,000	20,448	444
Fort Vancouver NHS	931,000	26	963,000	38,000	0	1,001,000	366,005	209
Frederick Douglass NHS	398,000	8	408,000	12,000	0	420,000	34,426	9
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	1,696,000	35	1,750,000	51,000	255,000	2,056,000	7,858	7
Friendship Hill NHS	374,000	8	385,000	12,000	0	397,000	26,195	675
Golden Spike NHS	613,000	12	633,000	17,000	0	650,000	48,278	2,735
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	975,000	19	1,005,000	27,000	0	1,032,000	23,379	1,618
Hampton NHS	623,000	11	638,000	15,000	0	653,000	25,770	62
Harry S Truman NHS	993,000	20	1,025,000	29,000	0	1,054,000	50,716	7
Herbert Hoover NHS	842,000	16	870,000	23,000	0	893,000	197,618	187
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	1,550,000	32	1,665,000	45,000	0	1,710,000	142,818	349
Hopewell Furnace NHS	967,000	18	993,000	25,000	0	1,018,000	71,774	848
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	562,000	13	651,000	18,000	0	669,000	232,014	160
James A Garfield NHS	136,000	2	140,000	3,000	0	143,000	26,077	8
Jimmy Carter NHS	656,000	8	667,000	12,000	0	679,000	47,946	71
John F Kennedy NHS	295,000	5	303,000	7,000	0	310,000	21,129	0
John Muir NHS	598,000	14	611,000	20,000	0	631,000	29,863	345
Knife River Indian Village NHS	355,000	7	462,000	11,000	180,000	653,000	31,544	1,758
Lincoln Home NHS	1,858,000	49	1,937,000	70,000	0	2,007,000	388,229	12
Little Rock Central High School NHS	0	0	75,000	0	225,000	300,000	----	18
Longfellow NHS	765,000	10	780,000	14,000	0	794,000	3,078	2
Maggie L Walker NHS	537,000	6	545,000	8,000	0	553,000	10,729	1
Manzanar NHS	480,000	2	483,000	3,000	0	486,000	----	814
Martin Luther King, Jr NHS	2,436,000	36	2,380,000	52,000	0	2,432,000	477,290	39
Martin Van Buren NHS	755,000	16	780,000	23,000	0	803,000	19,763	40
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NH	509,000	5	518,000	7,000	0	525,000	6,499	0
Nicodemus NHS	279,000	0	279,000	0	0	279,000	15,405	161
Ninety Six NHS	284,000	5	292,000	7,000	0	299,000	33,736	989
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	323,000	5	389,000	7,000	0	396,000	----	3,357
Puukohola Heiau NHS	552,000	14	566,000	20,000	0	586,000	57,676	86
Sagamore Hill NHS	918,000	20	946,000	29,000	0	975,000	67,486	83
Saint Paul's Church NHS	292,000	0	292,000	0	0	292,000	8,175	6
Saint-Gaudens NHS	884,000	16	909,000	23,000	0	932,000	31,463	148
Salem Maritime NHS	1,450,000	32	1,789,000	45,000	0	1,834,000	813,179	9
San Juan NHS	1,946,000	71	2,281,000	102,000	66,000	2,449,000	899,297	75
Saugus Iron Works NHS	729,000	14	751,000	20,000	58,000	829,000	22,391	9
Springfield Armory NHS	705,000	13	911,000	18,000	0	929,000	15,865	55
Steamtown NHS	4,691,000	89	4,822,000	128,000	0	4,950,000	176,357	63
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	216,000	2	219,000	3,000	0	222,000	23,421	0
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	213,000	0	213,000	0	0	213,000	13,374	1

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				<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Thomas Stone NHS	575,000	5	583,000	7,000	0	590,000	4,098	328
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	0	0	0	0	237,000	237,000	----	90
Tuskegee Institute NHS	659,000	13	680,000	18,000	0	698,000	52,870	58
Ulysses S Grant NHS	553,000	15	526,000	22,000	0	548,000	20,479	10
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	1,027,000	20	1,066,000	29,000	0	1,095,000	340,462	212
Washita Battlefield NHS	365,000	3	368,000	4,000	0	372,000	----	315
Weir Farm NHS	738,000	12	749,000	17,000	0	766,000	14,793	74
Whitman Mission NHS	637,000	12	654,000	17,000	0	671,000	75,363	98
William Howard Taft NHS	499,000	8	508,000	12,000	0	520,000	5,664	3
Subtotal National Historic Sites	56,689,000	1,099	60,743,000	1,576,000	1,584,000	63,903,000	9,613,575	23,601
NATIONAL MEMORIALS								
Arkansas Post NMem	510,000	9	521,000	14,000	0	535,000	50,558	747
Arlington House	593,000	10	615,000	14,000	0	629,000	508,174	28
Chamizal NMem	1,756,000	26	1,798,000	38,000	0	1,836,000	161,325	55
Coronado NMem	448,000	8	459,000	12,000	260,000	731,000	90,739	4,750
De Soto NMem	451,000	7	461,000	11,000	0	472,000	253,581	27
Federal Hall NMem	405,000	3	409,000	4,000	0	413,000	212,103	1
Fort Caroline NMem & Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve	1,344,000	24	1,732,000	35,000	75,000	1,842,000	803,564	46,157
Fort Clatsop NMem	693,000	15	956,000	23,000	200,000	1,179,000	212,058	125
Franklin D Roosevelt Memorial	1,292,000	24	1,324,000	35,000	0	1,359,000	3,610,499	8
General Grant NMem	597,000	2	600,000	3,000	0	603,000	110,263	1
Hamilton Grange NMem	147,000	2	151,000	3,000	0	154,000	41,513	0
Jefferson Natl Expansion Memorial	6,445,000	134	6,767,000	191,000	145,000	7,103,000	3,485,576	193
Johnstown Flood NMem	671,000	7	684,000	11,000	0	695,000	126,779	164
Lincoln Boyhood NMem	738,000	15	762,000	22,000	0	784,000	149,431	200
Lincoln Memorial	1,662,000	32	1,711,000	45,000	337,000	2,093,000	4,230,584	107
Mount Rushmore NMem	2,539,000	56	2,402,000	80,000	0	2,482,000	1,958,760	1,278
Oklahoma City NMem	203,000	2	204,000	3,000	0	207,000	----	6
Perry's Victory & Intl Peace Memorial	676,000	14	698,000	20,000	0	718,000	181,109	25
Roger Williams NMem	329,000	7	338,000	11,000	0	349,000	60,686	5
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem	136,000	1	137,000	1,000	0	138,000	5,760	0
Thomas Jefferson Memorial	1,634,000	31	1,680,000	44,000	299,000	2,023,000	2,224,492	18
U.S.S. Arizona Memorial	1,912,000	31	1,958,000	45,000	0	2,003,000	1,400,604	11
Subtotal National Memorials	25,181,000	460	26,367,000	665,000	1,316,000	28,348,000	19,878,158	53,906
NATIONAL MONUMENTS								
Agate Fossil Beds NM	463,000	8	476,000	12,000	0	488,000	17,910	3,055
Aztec Ruins NM	552,000	10	566,000	14,000	58,000	638,000	58,694	318

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY - PARK UNITS BY DESIGNATION

	FY 1999	FY99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2001	Visitor	FY99
<u>National Park Service Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Gross</u>
				<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Bandelier NM	2,173,000	51	2,255,000	73,000	0	2,328,000	329,349	33,677
Booker T Washington NM	648,000	13	669,000	18,000	0	687,000	22,710	224
Cabrillo NM	1,182,000	23	1,209,000	33,000	0	1,242,000	1,142,926	137
Canyon de Chelly NM	1,049,000	15	1,178,000	22,000	0	1,200,000	850,980	83,840
Capulin Volcano NM	534,000	9	596,000	14,000	0	610,000	65,533	793
Casa Grande Ruins NM & Hohokam Pima	458,000	8	568,000	12,000	68,000	648,000	150,849	2,163
Castillo de San Marcos NM & Ft Matanzas	1,209,000	31	1,248,000	44,000	0	1,292,000	1,208,382	248
Castle Clinton NM	542,000	6	552,000	8,000	0	560,000	4,449,742	1
Cedar Breaks NM	293,000	6	324,000	8,000	0	332,000	614,323	6,155
Chiricahua NM & Ft Bowie NHS	1,180,000	22	1,198,000	33,000	74,000	1,305,000	105,561	12,985
Colorado NM	871,000	16	974,000	23,000	0	997,000	305,606	20,534
Congaree Swamp NM	591,000	7	724,000	11,000	0	735,000	91,527	21,888
Craters of the Moon NM	728,000	16	752,000	24,000	128,000	904,000	211,929	53,440
Devils Postpile NM	105,000	3	184,000	4,000	0	188,000	124,394	798
Devils Tower NM	708,000	15	730,000	22,000	0	752,000	393,747	1,347
Dinosaur NM	2,119,000	51	2,438,000	73,000	0	2,511,000	405,769	210,278
Effigy Mounds NM	605,000	11	620,000	15,000	0	635,000	75,849	1,481
El Malpais NM	911,000	18	997,000	25,000	0	1,022,000	118,673	114,277
El Morro NM	442,000	9	489,000	14,000	55,000	558,000	76,452	1,279
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	558,000	11	596,000	15,000	0	611,000	78,803	5,998
Fort Frederica NM	569,000	11	613,000	15,000	0	628,000	286,178	241
Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine	1,529,000	30	1,573,000	42,000	0	1,615,000	680,226	43
Fort Pulaski NM	820,000	16	880,000	23,000	0	903,000	359,373	5,623
Fort Stanwix NM	678,000	14	699,000	20,000	0	719,000	53,819	16
Fort Sumter NM	1,054,000	21	1,164,000	30,000	0	1,194,000	308,679	195
Fort Union NM	494,000	12	524,000	17,000	50,000	591,000	16,249	721
Fossil Butte NM	396,000	8	409,000	12,000	0	421,000	21,838	8,198
George Washington Birthplace NM	1,028,000	25	1,064,000	36,000	0	1,100,000	121,548	627
George Washington Carver NM	611,000	11	712,000	15,000	0	727,000	37,756	210
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	217,000	0	217,000	0	0	217,000	52,060	533
Grand Portage NM	754,000	13	807,000	18,000	0	825,000	74,732	710
Great Sand Dunes NM	922,000	19	941,000	27,000	0	968,000	282,720	38,662
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	478,000	10	493,000	14,000	0	507,000	12,999	4,351
Homestead NM of America	425,000	11	560,000	15,000	50,000	625,000	40,387	195
Hovenweep NM	201,000	2	205,000	3,000	0	208,000	43,613	785
Jewel Cave NM	683,000	18	783,000	25,000	50,000	858,000	135,246	1,274
John Day Fossil Beds NM	760,000	16	785,000	23,000	95,000	903,000	99,054	14,057
Lava Beds NM	1,055,000	30	1,093,000	42,000	0	1,135,000	128,678	46,560
Little Bighorn NM	717,000	16	743,000	23,000	50,000	816,000	390,230	765
Montezuma Castle NM & Tuzigoot NM	934,000	21	1,049,000	30,000	0	1,079,000	956,414	1,658
Muir Woods NM	332,000	8	343,000	12,000	0	355,000	880,939	554

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY - PARK UNITS BY DESIGNATION

	FY 1999	FY99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2001	Visitor	FY99
<u>National Park Service Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u> <u>Changes</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Changes</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Use</u> <u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Gross</u> <u>Acreage</u>
Natural Bridges NM	375,000	8	388,000	12,000	0	400,000	129,965	7,637
Navajo NM	634,000	13	735,000	18,000	0	753,000	127,809	360
Ocmulgee NM	624,000	13	643,000	18,000	0	661,000	117,830	702
Oregon Caves NM	555,000	19	577,000	27,000	0	604,000	89,144	488
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	1,648,000	29	1,698,000	42,000	375,000	2,115,000	84,541	330,689
Petroglyph NM	1,264,000	16	1,569,000	23,000	0	1,592,000	72,293	7,232
Pinnacles NM	1,735,000	39	1,788,000	56,000	0	1,844,000	159,090	16,265
Pipe Spring NM	392,000	10	407,000	14,000	0	421,000	63,517	40
Pipestone NM	615,000	11	636,000	15,000	0	651,000	90,395	282
Rainbow Bridge NM	104,000	0	104,000	0	0	104,000	229,795	160
Russell Cave NM	231,000	5	350,000	7,000	0	357,000	27,553	310
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	948,000	18	1,031,000	25,000	0	1,056,000	40,072	1,071
Scotts Bluff NM	575,000	15	599,000	22,000	0	621,000	139,637	3,003
Statue of Liberty NM & Ellis Island	12,376,000	113	11,915,000	161,000	0	12,076,000	5,285,345	58
Theodore Roosevelt Island	88,000	1	89,000	1,000	0	90,000	182,886	89
Timpanogos Cave NM	548,000	26	582,000	38,000	0	620,000	124,905	250
Tonto NM	502,000	11	563,000	15,000	0	578,000	76,210	1,120
Washington Monument	2,233,000	43	2,298,000	61,000	0	2,359,000	485,483	106
White Sands NM	1,053,000	20	1,234,000	29,000	0	1,263,000	570,293	143,733
Wupatki NM, Sunset Crater NM, & Walnut Canyon NM	1,803,000	38	1,916,000	54,000	120,000	2,090,000	544,986	42,042
Yucca House NM	40,000	0	100,000	0	0	100,000	----	34
Subtotal National Monuments	60,921,000	1,119	64,222,000	1,597,000	1,173,000	66,992,000	24,524,195	1,256,565
NATIONAL PARKWAYS								
Baltimore-Washington Parkway	1,221,000	17	1,245,000	24,000	0	1,269,000	----	-----
Blue Ridge Parkway	11,322,000	243	12,309,000	347,000	0	12,656,000	19,732,216	88,689
George Washington Memorial Parkway	8,348,000	140	8,692,000	201,000	650,000	9,543,000	7,264,694	7,265
John D Rockefeller Jr Mem Parkway	433,000	8	446,000	12,000	0	458,000	1,376,914	23,777
Natchez Trace Pkwy, Brices Xrds, Tupelo	7,536,000	123	8,029,000	176,000	240,000	8,445,000	6,215,924	51,749
Subtotal National Parkways	28,860,000	531	30,721,000	760,000	890,000	32,371,000	34,589,748	171,480
NATIONAL PRESERVES								
Big Cypress National Preserve	4,296,000	67	4,749,000	96,000	400,000	5,245,000	521,708	720,570
Big Thicket National Preserve	1,846,000	31	2,190,000	44,000	0	2,234,000	57,811	97,191
Little River Canyon Natl Preserve	782,000	12	803,000	17,000	0	820,000	----	13,633
Mojave NPres	3,088,000	37	3,142,000	53,000	471,000	3,666,000	357,859	1,508,046
Tallgrass Prairie NPres	405,000	7	410,000	11,000	291,000	712,000	20,276	10,894
Yukon-Charley Rivers Natl Preserve	857,000	14	870,000	20,000	392,000	1,282,000	3,995	2,526,512
Subtotal National Preserves	11,274,000	168	12,164,000	241,000	1,554,000	13,959,000	961,649	4,876,846

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY - PARK UNITS BY DESIGNATION

	FY 1999	FY99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2001	Visitor	FY99
	Enacted	FTE	Enacted	Uncontrol	Program	Budget	Use	Gross
National Park Service Park Units	Enacted	FTE	Enacted	Changes	Changes	Estimate	FY 1999	Acreage
NATIONAL RESERVES								
City of Rocks National Reserve	303,000	0	303,000	5,000	0	308,000	59,934	14,107
Ebey's Landing Natl Historical Reserve	141,000	0	141,000	0	0	141,000	----	19,000
Subtotal National Reserves	444,000	0	444,000	5,000	0	449,000	59,934	33,107
NATIONAL SCENIC TRAILS								
Appalachian NST	877,000	6	886,000	8,000	0	894,000	----	214,528
Natchez Trace NST	26,000	0	26,000	0	0	26,000	----	10,995
Potomac Heritage NST	0	0	150,000	0	0	150,000	----	0
Subtotal National Scenic Trails	903,000	6	1,062,000	8,000	0	1,070,000	0	225,523
NATIONAL BATTLEFIELDS								
Antietam NB	1,908,000	38	1,962,000	54,000	150,000	2,166,000	273,654	3,223
Big Hole NB	305,000	12	331,000	18,000	0	349,000	61,950	656
Cowpens NB	393,000	8	404,000	12,000	0	416,000	188,104	932
Fort Donelson NB	822,000	17	847,000	24,000	0	871,000	230,117	552
Fort Necessity NB	1,165,000	22	1,197,000	32,000	0	1,229,000	87,225	903
Monocacy NB	409,000	9	420,000	14,000	0	434,000	14,334	1,647
Moore's Creek NB	338,000	7	347,000	11,000	0	358,000	79,895	88
Petersburg NB	2,290,000	48	2,359,000	69,000	0	2,428,000	137,720	2,659
Stones River NB	620,000	14	644,000	20,000	0	664,000	187,773	713
Wilson's Creek NB	930,000	20	1,083,000	29,000	224,000	1,336,000	177,035	1,750
Subtotal National Battlefields	9,180,000	195	9,594,000	283,000	374,000	10,251,000	1,437,807	13,123
NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARKS								
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	944,000	15	966,000	22,000	0	988,000	1,176,885	2,884
Manassas NBP	1,805,000	34	1,855,000	50,000	0	1,905,000	866,814	5,072
Richmond NBP	1,902,000	32	2,194,000	45,000	0	2,239,000	84,070	1,718
Subtotal National Battlefield Parks	4,651,000	81	5,015,000	117,000	0	5,132,000	2,127,769	9,674
NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS								
Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP	2,088,000	31	2,138,000	44,000	0	2,182,000	941,528	8,129
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania NMP	3,195,000	59	3,280,000	84,000	0	3,364,000	470,909	7,924
Gettysburg NMP	4,805,000	98	4,949,000	140,000	0	5,089,000	1,662,758	5,984
Guilford Courthouse NMP	566,000	9	581,000	14,000	0	595,000	713,586	223
Horseshoe Bend NMP	374,000	8	385,000	12,000	0	397,000	106,654	2,040
Kings Mountain NMP	562,000	11	581,000	15,000	72,000	668,000	252,589	3,945
Pea Ridge NMP	621,000	11	638,000	15,000	0	653,000	91,427	4,300
Shiloh NMP	1,000,000	20	1,064,000	29,000	165,000	1,258,000	502,619	3,973
Vicksburg NMP	1,706,000	39	1,999,000	56,000	0	2,055,000	1,023,728	1,740
Subtotal National Military Parks	14,917,000	286	15,615,000	409,000	237,000	16,261,000	5,765,798	38,258

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY - PARK UNITS BY DESIGNATION

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National Park Service Park Units	Enacted	FTE	Enacted	Changes	Changes	Estimate	FY 1999	Acreage
NATIONAL LAKESHORES								
Apostle Islands NL	2,049,000	41	2,109,000	59,000	0	2,168,000	194,703	69,372
Indiana Dunes NL	6,565,000	124	6,751,000	177,000	0	6,928,000	1,769,448	15,138
Pictured Rocks NL	1,344,000	25	1,384,000	36,000	0	1,420,000	576,785	73,228
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	2,809,000	68	2,908,000	96,000	0	3,004,000	1,384,103	71,196
Subtotal National Lakeshores	12,767,000	258	13,152,000	368,000	0	13,520,000	3,925,039	228,934
NATIONAL SEASHORES								
Assateague Island NS	2,958,000	70	3,056,000	99,000	0	3,155,000	1,903,242	39,723
Canaveral NS	2,024,000	52	2,106,000	75,000	0	2,181,000	834,986	57,662
Cape Cod NS	4,739,000	110	5,028,000	157,000	0	5,185,000	4,886,127	43,685
Cape Hatteras NS, Fort Raleigh NHS, Wright Brothers NMem	5,762,000	100	5,931,000	144,000	0	6,075,000	3,439,093	31,263
Cape Lookout NS	1,282,000	22	1,316,000	32,000	0	1,348,000	491,986	28,243
Cumberland Island NS	1,376,000	30	1,714,000	42,000	0	1,756,000	44,464	36,415
Fire Island NS	3,082,000	49	3,388,000	70,000	0	3,458,000	563,316	19,580
Gulf Islands NS	4,727,000	101	4,866,000	145,000	457,000	5,468,000	4,391,742	137,458
Padre Island NS	2,442,000	44	2,483,000	63,000	0	2,546,000	691,034	130,434
Point Reyes NS	3,740,000	92	3,979,000	132,000	0	4,111,000	2,426,477	71,068
Subtotal National Seashores	32,132,000	670	33,867,000	959,000	457,000	35,283,000	19,672,467	595,531
NATIONAL RIVERS								
Big South Fork Natl River & RA	2,944,000	55	3,042,000	78,000	0	3,120,000	860,507	125,242
Buffalo National River	3,449,000	75	3,666,000	107,000	0	3,773,000	789,891	94,292
Mississippi NR & RA	1,441,000	15	1,553,000	22,000	0	1,575,000	----	53,775
Missouri NR	276,000	3	408,000	4,000	128,000	540,000	----	0
New River Gorge National River	5,394,000	110	5,671,000	157,000	0	5,828,000	1,204,526	69,834
Niobrara NSR	238,000	2	690,000	3,000	0	693,000	----	0
Ozark National Scenic Riverways	4,265,000	89	4,524,000	128,000	303,000	4,955,000	1,522,606	80,786
Subtotal National Rivers	18,007,000	349	19,554,000	499,000	431,000	20,484,000	4,377,530	423,929
NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS								
Bluestone NSR	67,000	0	68,000	0	0	68,000	59,594	4,310
Obed Wild & Scenic River	385,000	5	393,000	7,000	0	400,000	261,290	5,173
Rio Grande W&S River	187,000	0	187,000	0	0	187,000	704	9,600
Saint Croix NSR & Lower Saint Croix NSR	2,779,000	52	2,855,000	75,000	0	2,930,000	302,640	92,762
Upper Delaware Scenic & Rec River	2,529,000	35	2,581,000	51,000	0	2,632,000	365,965	75,005

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY - PARK UNITS BY DESIGNATION

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National Park Service Park Units	Enacted	FTE	Enacted	Uncontrol	Program	Budget	Use	Gross
				Changes	Changes	Estimate	FY 1999	Acreage
Subtotal National Wild & Scenic Rive	5,947,000	92	6,084,000	133,000	0	6,217,000	990,193	186,850
NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS								
Amistad NRA	2,215,000	33	2,269,000	47,000	0	2,316,000	1,136,084	58,500
Bighorn Canyon NRA	2,186,000	38	2,247,000	54,000	290,000	2,591,000	235,041	120,296
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	382,000	7	385,000	11,000	340,000	736,000	----	1,482
Chattahoochee River NRA	2,221,000	36	2,272,000	52,000	0	2,324,000	2,809,770	9,206
Chickasaw NRA	2,560,000	42	2,628,000	59,000	0	2,687,000	1,587,384	9,889
Curecanti NRA	2,664,000	43	2,731,000	61,000	141,000	2,933,000	1,046,011	41,972
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	8,284,000	154	8,508,000	220,000	520,000	9,248,000	3,248,843	32,859
Delaware Water Gap NRA	7,133,000	126	7,337,000	179,000	500,000	8,016,000	5,108,231	68,729
Gateway NRA	21,323,000	358	21,857,000	513,000	0	22,370,000	6,587,100	26,610
Gauley NRA	229,000	2	232,000	3,000	0	235,000	241,493	11,342
Glen Canyon NRA	8,725,000	157	8,990,000	225,000	0	9,215,000	2,619,955	1,254,306
Golden Gate NRA	12,213,000	204	12,467,000	286,000	0	12,753,000	13,974,666	73,688
Lake Mead NRA	12,487,000	208	13,353,000	298,000	0	13,651,000	8,854,457	1,495,666
Lake Meredith NRA & Alibates Flint Quarry	1,804,000	32	1,856,000	45,000	0	1,901,000	1,720,118	46,349
Lake Roosevelt NRA	3,444,000	73	3,714,000	105,000	0	3,819,000	1,421,124	100,390
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	4,586,000	80	5,014,000	115,000	0	5,129,000	537,150	153,824
Whiskeytown NRA	2,439,000	63	2,528,000	90,000	0	2,618,000	716,902	42,503
Subtotal National Recreation Area	94,895,000	1,656	98,388,000	2,363,000	1,791,000	102,542,000	51,844,329	3,547,611
INTERNATIONAL HISTORIC SITE								
Saint Croix Island IHS	59,000	1	60,000	1,000	0	61,000	----	45
Subtotal International Historic Site	59,000	1	60,000	1,000	0	61,000	0	45
OTHER PARK UNITS								
Catoctin Mountain Park	1,935,000	36	1,990,000	52,000	89,000	2,131,000	491,174	5,770
Fort Washington Park	631,000	19	665,000	27,000	0	692,000	248,378	341
Greenbelt Park	812,000	18	836,000	25,000	0	861,000	143,894	1,176
Manhattan Sites (Hqtrs)	705,000	19	731,000	27,000	0	758,000	----	----
National Capital Parks-Central	17,846,000	276	17,938,000	396,000	200,000	18,534,000	9,184,220	6,746
National Capital Parks-East	8,296,000	147	8,470,000	210,000	50,000	8,730,000	1,202,285	----
Piscataway Park	439,000	16	461,000	23,000	0	484,000	238,169	4,486
President's Park	2,275,000	33	2,480,000	47,000	50,000	2,577,000	1,366,626	70
National Capital Parks-East	9,678,000	242	5,864,000	347,000	0	6,211,000	----	----
Prince William Forest Park	2,280,000	41	2,341,000	59,000	0	2,400,000	151,608	18,572
Rock Creek Park	5,620,000	94	5,764,000	134,000	338,000	6,236,000	1,992,787	1,754
Western Arctic National Parklands - Bering								
Land Bridge NP, Cape Krusenstern NM,								

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY - PARK UNITS BY DESIGNATION

	FY 1999	FY99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2001	Visitor	FY99
	Enacted	FTE	Enacted	Uncontrol	Program	Budget	Use	Gross
<u>National Park Service Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Kobuk Valley NP, Noatak NP	2,632,000	17	2,982,000	24,000	178,000	3,184,000	17,173	11,667,463
White House	3,435,000	76	3,791,000	109,000	459,000	4,359,000	1,015,130	18
Presidential Inaugural - FY 2001	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	----	-----
Wolf Trap Farm Park	2,958,000	54	3,046,000	78,000	136,000	3,260,000	546,629	130
Subtotal Other Park Units	59,542,000	1,088	57,359,000	1,558,000	2,500,000	61,417,000	16,598,073	11,706,526
TOTAL PARK UNITS	795,424,000	15,439	838,874,000	22,014,000	25,802,000	886,690,000	284,106,643	83,599,971

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 1999	FY99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2001
Parks, Offices and Programs	Enacted	FTE	Estimate	Uncontrol	Program	Budget
National Trail System				Changes	Changes	Estimate
[Appalachian NST] (Park Unit)	[877,000]	[6]	[886,000]	[8,000]	[0]	[894,000]
[Natchez Trace NST] (Park Unit)	[26,000]	[0]	[26,000]	[0]	[0]	[26,000]
[Potomac Heritage NST]	[0]	[0]	[150,000]	[0]	[0]	[150,000]
California NHT	61,000	0	61,000	0	0	61,000
Ice Age NST	331,000	4	341,000	5,000	0	346,000
Juan Bautista de Anza NHT	77,000	0	77,000	0	110,000	187,000
Lewis & Clark NHT	874,000	1	1,174,000	1,000	465,000	1,640,000
Mormon Pioneer NHT	78,000	0	78,000	0	0	78,000
North Country NST	226,000	1	226,000	1,000	0	227,000
Oregon NHT	107,000	3	111,000	4,000	0	115,000
Overmountain Victory NHT	36,000	0	36,000	0	0	36,000
Pony Express NHT	61,000	0	61,000	0	0	61,000
Santa Fe NHT	468,000	8	481,000	12,000	0	493,000
Selma to Montgomery NHT	100,000	1	100,000	1,000	160,000	261,000
Trail of Tears NHT	42,000	0	249,000	0	0	249,000
[National Trail System Development]	[214,000]	[1]	[217,000]	[1,000]	[0]	[218,000]
Subtotal National Trail System	2,461,000	18	2,995,000	24,000	735,000	3,754,000
Subtotal Natl Trail System [with bracketed amo	[3,578,000]	[25]	[4,274,000]	[33,000]	[735,000]	[5,042,000]
Other Field Offices and Affiliated Areas						
Accokeek Foundation	427,000	0	500,000	0	100,000	600,000
Alice Ferguson Foundation	93,000	0	100,000	0	100,000	200,000
American Memorial Park	167,000	10	267,000	14,000	0	281,000
Anchorage Interagency Visitor Center	374,000	8	385,000	12,000	0	397,000
Beringia	697,000	2	700,000	3,000	0	703,000
Cache La Poudre Technical Assistance	255,000	2	255,000	-47,000	0	208,000
D.C. Water and Sewer	1,890,000	0	1,890,000	0	0	1,890,000
Fairbanks Interagency Visitor Center	303,000	5	311,000	7,000	0	318,000
Gloria Dei (Old Swede's) Church NHS	31,000	0	32,000	0	0	32,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal Technical Assistance	154,000	1	155,000	1,000	0	156,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley						
Technical Assistance	255,000	11	276,000	15,000	0	291,000
Lower Mississippi Delta Technical Assistance	241,000	1	241,000	1,000	0	242,000
Maine Acadian Culture Technical Assistance	72,000	0	72,000	0	0	72,000
Masau Trail	34,000	0	34,000	0	0	34,000
National Capital Area Performing Arts Program	1,715,000	0	1,715,000	0	0	1,715,000
New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail	207,000	4	212,000	5,000	0	217,000
Northwest Ecosystem Office	237,000	1	238,000	2,000	0	240,000
Pinelands NR	296,000	1	297,000	1,000	0	298,000
Southern Arizona Group	1,060,000	13	1,082,000	18,000	0	1,100,000

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 1999	FY99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2001
Parks, Offices and Programs	Enacted	FTE	Estimate	Uncontrol	Program	Budget
				Changes	Changes	Estimate
Utah State Coordinator	117,000	2	120,000	3,000	0	123,000
Winter Olympics Support - FY 2002	0	0	0	0	420,000	420,000
Park Police Operations						
Metropolitan Area	39,459,000	525	40,585,000	751,000	1,474,000	42,810,000
Recruit Training	0	59	2,361,000	84,000	0	2,445,000
New York	4,177,000	66	4,318,000	95,000	0	4,413,000
San Francisco	3,254,000	53	3,356,000	76,000	0	3,432,000
Drug Enforcement	3,724,000	39	3,781,000	56,000	0	3,837,000
Presidential Inaugural - FY 2001	0	0	0	0	800,000	800,000
Subtotal Park Police Operations	50,614,000	742	54,401,000	1,062,000	2,274,000	57,737,000
Park Police Pension	0	0	0	18,704,000	0	18,704,000
Total US Park Police	50,614,000	742	54,401,000	19,766,000	2,274,000	76,441,000
Subtotal Other Field Offices & Affiliated Areas	59,239,000	803	63,283,000	19,801,000	2,894,000	85,978,000
Subtotal Park and Field Offices 5/	860,566,000	16,260	908,594,000	41,839,000	29,431,000	979,864,000
Support Programs						
Central Offices						
Alaska Region	10,813,000	123	10,917,000	178,000	1,194,000	12,289,000
Intermountain Region	14,573,000	140	15,093,000	201,000	495,000	15,789,000
Midwest Region	7,148,000	112	7,324,000	160,000	290,000	7,774,000
National Capital Region	7,832,000	126	8,434,000	179,000	313,000	8,926,000
Northeast Region	15,087,000	189	15,368,000	270,000	233,000	15,871,000
Pacific West Region	13,334,000	199	13,723,000	284,000	320,000	14,327,000
Southeast Region	9,203,000	118	9,614,000	170,000	296,000	10,080,000
Washington Office	28,639,000	292	30,151,000	418,000	500,000	31,069,000
Subtotal	106,629,000	1,299	110,624,000	1,860,000	3,641,000	116,125,000
Field Resource Centers						
Intermountain Cultural Resource Center	2,355,000	73	2,457,000	105,000	0	2,562,000
Midwest Archeological Center	601,000	40	668,000	57,000	0	725,000
National Capital Area Resource Center	359,000	11	412,000	15,000	0	427,000
Northeast Cultural Resources Center	603,000	46	667,000	66,000	0	733,000
Southeast Archeological Center	645,000	35	718,000	51,000	0	769,000
Western Archeological Center	1,088,000	31	1,137,000	44,000	0	1,181,000
Subtotal	5,651,000	236	6,059,000	338,000	0	6,397,000
Cyclic Maintenance						
Alaska Region	565,000	0	590,000	0	0	590,000
Intermountain Region	5,700,000	0	5,875,000	0	0	5,875,000
Midwest Region	2,016,000	0	2,106,000	0	0	2,106,000
National Capital Region	2,240,000	0	2,237,000	0	0	2,237,000

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 1999	FY99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2001
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Budget</u>
				<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Northeast Region	2,022,000	0	2,097,000	0	0	2,097,000
Pacific West Region	5,930,000	0	6,105,000	0	0	6,105,000
Southeast Region	4,086,000	0	4,186,000	0	0	4,186,000
NPS Training Centers & Other Serwide Facility M	790,000	0	840,000	0	0	840,000
HF Interpretive Design Center & Appalachian Tra	112,000	0	142,000	0	0	142,000
Subtotal	23,461,000	0	24,178,000	0	0	24,178,000
<u>Cyclic Maintenance for Historic Properties</u>						
Alaska Region	333,000	0	315,000	0	0	315,000
Intermountain Region	1,723,000	0	1,465,000	0	0	1,465,000
Midwest Region	1,128,000	0	1,128,000	0	0	1,128,000
National Capital Region	496,000	0	500,000	0	0	500,000
Northeast Region	2,865,000	0	2,690,000	0	0	2,690,000
Pacific West Region	2,774,000	0	2,774,000	0	0	2,774,000
Southeast Region	1,629,000	0	1,569,000	0	0	1,569,000
Subtotal	10,948,000	0	10,441,000	0	0	10,441,000
<u>Repair and Rehabilitation Program</u>						
Alaska Region	1,910,000	0	2,112,000	0	33,000	2,145,000
Intermountain Region	12,450,000	0	12,072,000	0	567,000	12,639,000
Midwest Region	5,580,000	0	5,492,000	0	277,000	5,769,000
National Capital Region	3,010,000	0	6,194,000	0	-1,964,000	4,230,000
Northeast Region	6,851,000	0	6,714,000	0	328,000	7,042,000
Pacific West Region	14,270,000	0	13,124,000	0	1,333,000	14,457,000
Southeast Region	8,360,000	0	8,193,000	0	389,000	8,582,000
Program Centers *	650,000	0	0	0	717,000	717,000
Washington Office	0	0	1,680,000	0	-1,680,000	0
Subtotal	53,081,000	0	55,581,000	0	0	55,581,000
* Program Centers include Appalachian Trail, Harpers Ferry Design Center, and Historic Preservation Training Center.						
<u>California Desert Restoration</u>						
Pacific West Region	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
<u>Incidental Personnel Costs</u>						
Alaska Region	712,000	0	705,000	0	0	705,000
Intermountain Region	1,915,000	0	1,906,000	0	0	1,906,000
Midwest Region	817,000	0	702,000	0	0	702,000
National Capital Region	557,000	0	600,000	0	0	600,000

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 1999	FY99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2001
<u>Parks, Offices and Programs</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Budget</u>
				<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Northeast Region	923,000	0	869,000	0	0	869,000
Pacific West Region	1,731,000	0	1,522,000	0	0	1,522,000
Southeast Region	1,418,000	0	1,400,000	0	0	1,400,000
Subtotal	8,073,000	0	7,704,000	0	0	7,704,000
Natural Resource Projects						
Alaska Region	0	0	0	0	550,000	550,000
Vanishing Treasures Initiative						
Intermountain Region 6/	672,000	0	871,000	0	129,000	1,000,000
Subtotal Support Programs	208,515,000	1,535	215,458,000	2,198,000	5,820,000	223,476,000
Servicewide Programs						
Servicewide Maintenance						
Dam Safety Program	395,000	0	0	0	0	0
Emergencies: Storm & Flood Damage	3,046,000	0	2,985,000	0	0	2,985,000
Hazardous Waste Program	11,759,000	7	11,397,000	11,000	0	11,408,000
Radio Technology Program	306,000	2	311,000	3,000	0	314,000
Subtotal Servicewide Maintenance	15,506,000	9	14,693,000	14,000	0	14,707,000
Park Support Programs						
Employee Development Program	5,481,000	44	5,439,000	63,000	500,000	6,002,000
Mid-Level Intake Program	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
National Conservation Training Center (FWS)	500,000	0	500,000	0	0	500,000
Servicewide Intake Program	855,000	3	859,000	4,000	0	863,000
Subtotal Training Programs	6,836,000	47	6,798,000	67,000	1,500,000	8,365,000
[Incidental Personnel Costs]	[8,073,000]	[0]	[7,704,000]	[0]	[0]	[7,704,000]
Social Science Program	850,000	2	840,000	3,000	0	843,000
National Trail System Development	214,000	1	217,000	1,000	0	218,000
Wild & Scenic River Coordination	300,000	0	500,000	-200,000	0	300,000
[Lamprey River]	[0]	[0]	[200,000]	[-200,000]	[0]	[0]
Subtotal Park Support Programs	8,200,000	50	8,355,000	-129,000	1,500,000	9,726,000
Subtotal Park Support Programs with brackets	[16,273,000]	[50]	[16,059,000]	[-129,000]	[1,500,000]	[17,430,000]
Cooperative Programs						
Challenge Cost-Share Programs	1,842,000	0	1,991,000	0	2,342,000	4,333,000
Indian Liaison Office	0	0	0	0	290,000	290,000
Partnership for Parks	0	2	838,000	3,000	400,000	1,241,000
Student Conservation Program	811,000	0	811,000	0	0	811,000
Volunteer-in-Parks Program	1,519,000	1	1,519,000	1,000	1,000,000	2,520,000

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 1999	FY99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2001
Parks, Offices and Programs	Enacted	FTE	Estimate	Uncontrol	Program	Budget
Subtotal Cooperative Programs	4,172,000	3	5,159,000	4,000	4,032,000	9,195,000
Other Servicewide Programs						
Accessibility Management Program	287,000	0	287,000	0	0	287,000
Accounting Operations Center	6,860,000	118	7,798,000	170,000	0	7,968,000
Air Quality Program	6,285,000	23	6,226,000	32,000	200,000	6,458,000
Archeological Resource Protection Act Program	1,299,000	1	1,216,000	1,000	0	1,217,000
Biological Resources Management Program	0	0	3,449,000	0	0	3,449,000
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units	0	0	0	0	1,600,000	1,600,000
Cultural Resources Preservation Program	13,541,000	2	13,955,000	3,000	0	13,958,000
Dam Safety Program	0	1	395,000	1,000	0	396,000
Denver Administration Program Center	1,889,000	39	2,025,000	56,000	0	2,081,000
DOI Museum Property Program	253,000	0	253,000	0	0	253,000
Drug Enforcement Initiative	2,229,000	2	2,180,000	3,000	0	2,183,000
Ethnography Program	667,000	3	670,000	4,000	0	674,000
Everglades Research Program	12,000,000	8	7,908,000	0	0	7,908,000
Everglades Task Force Support	800,000	5	800,000	19,000	500,000	1,319,000
Facility Condition Assessment Program	0		0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Facility Management Software System	0		0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Geographic Information System Program	1,337,000	1	1,317,000	1,000	0	1,318,000
Geologic Resources Program	1,918,000	24	2,648,000	35,000	0	2,683,000
Graves Protection Act Program	889,000	2	892,000	3,000	0	895,000
Harpers Ferry Center	7,566,000	131	7,790,000	188,000	350,000	8,328,000
Informational Publications	4,347,000	18	4,211,000	25,000	0	4,236,000
Inventory & Monitoring Program	5,787,000	5	12,799,000	7,000	5,950,000	18,756,000
Learning Centers	0	0	0	0	900,000	900,000
Museum Management Program	4,902,000	4	5,597,000	5,000	1,000,000	6,602,000
National Council on Traditional Arts	175,000	0	175,000	0	75,000	250,000
National Underground Railroad to Freedom Program	0	0	500,000	0	0	500,000
Natural Resources Data and Information	0		456,000	0	1,250,000	1,706,000
Natural Resources Preservation Program	5,432,000	0	8,307,000	0	0	8,307,000
Oil Pollution Act Program	879,000	8	876,000	12,000	0	888,000
Overflight Management Program	200,000	4	1,000,000	5,000	0	1,005,000
Parks as Classrooms Program	758,000	0	747,000	0	0	747,000
Resource Damage Restoration Program	0	0	0	0	500,000	500,000
Risk Management Program	800,000	5	800,000	7,000	0	807,000
Safety Training Program	103,000	0	103,000	0	0	103,000

FY 2001 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY

OPERATION OF THE NAT'L PARK SYSTEM	FY 1999	FY99	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2001
Parks, Offices and Programs	Enacted	FTE	Estimate	Uncontrol	Program	Budget
				Changes	Changes	Estimate
[South Florida Ecosystem]	[20,413,000]	[0]	[30,713,000]	[509,000]	[2,306,000]	[33,528,000]
[Big Cypress National Preserve]	[4,296,000]	[0]	[4,749,000]	[96,000]	[400,000]	[5,245,000]
[Biscayne NP]	[2,457,000]	[0]	[3,056,000]	[59,000]	[348,000]	[3,463,000]
[J]Dry Tortugas]	[777,000]	[0]	[1,028,000]	[12,000]	[258,000]	[1,298,000]
[Everglades NP]	[12,883,000]		[13,172,000]	[323,000]	[800,000]	[14,295,000]
[Everglades Research]	[0]	[0]	[7,908,000]	[0]	[0]	[7,908,000]
[South Florida Task Force]	[0]	[0]	[800,000]	[19,000]	[500,000]	[1,319,000]
Spanish Colonial Research Center 7/	0	3	0	0	0	0
Treasures of the Nation Digitaization	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Water Resource Programs	4,754,000	34	4,735,000	50,000	2,100,000	6,885,000
Workers Compensation Initiative	320,000	0	320,000	0	0	320,000
Subtotal Other Servicewide Programs	86,277,000	441	100,435,000	627,000	18,425,000	119,487,000
Subtotal Servicewide Programs	114,155,000	503	128,642,000	516,000	23,957,000	153,115,000
Subtotal Park Management	1,183,236,000	18,298	1,252,694,000	44,553,000	59,208,000	1,356,455,000
Subtotal External Administrative Costs	104,688,000	0	111,070,000	-16,143,000	2,716,000	97,643,000
TOTAL ONPS	1,287,924,000	18,298	1,363,764,000	28,410,000	61,924,000	1,454,098,000
All Other Accounts		1,620				
Total National Park System		19,918				
Total full-time equivalents shown for the "Operation of the National Park System" account are by organization, irrespective of funding source. For example, some temporary positions in parks are funded from construction.						

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollar amounts in millions)

Operation of the National Park System

Object Class	2000 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	2001 Budget Request
Personnel compensation:				
11.1 Full-time permanent..... <i>F I E</i>	582 14,397	21 0	16 401	619 14,798
11.3 Other than full-time permanent..... <i>F I E</i>	80 2,646	3 0	3 81	86 2,727
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	39	0	2	41
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	1	0	0	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation..... <i>F I E</i>	702 17,043	24 0	21 482	747 17,525
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	198	2	9	209
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	11	-1	0	10
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	32	0	1	33
22.0 Transportation of things.....	18	0	1	19
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....	37	1	2	40
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	3	0	0	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	37	0	2	39
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	4	0	0	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	1	0	0	1
25.2 Other services.....	165	0	20	185
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov. ac	12	2	0	14
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	9	0	0	9
25.5 Research and development contracts.....	3	0	0	3
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment....	7	0	0	7
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	82	0	4	86
31.0 Equipment.....	33	0	2	35
32.0 Lands and structures.....	10	0	0	10
Total Net Appropriations.....	1,364	28	62	1,454

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	1999 actual	2000 estimate	2001 estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year.....	6	7	3
Receipts:			
02.01 Recreation, entrance and use fees.....	7	3	3
04.00 Total: Balances and collections.....	13	10	6
05.01 Appropriation: Operation of the National Park System...	-6	-7	-3
07.99 Total balance, end of year.....	7	3	3

Note: The receipts shown in this schedule are on deposit in Treasury account 14-5107, "Recreation entrance and user fees".

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	1999 actual	2000 estimate	2001 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Park management.....	1,189	1,263	1,356
00.02 External administrative costs.....	103	111	98
09.01 Reimbursable program.....	35	14	14
10.00 Total new obligations.....	1,327	1,388	1,468
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	18	10	0
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	1,321	1,378	1,468
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation....	1,339	1,388	1,468
23.95 Total new obligations.....	-1,327	-1,388	-1,468
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn.....	-2	0	0
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	10	0	0

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	1999 actual	2000 estimate	2001 estimate
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation (general fund).....	1,280	1,358	1,451
40.15 Appropriation (emergency).....	2	0	0
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite).....	6	7	3
40.75 Reduction pursuant to P. L. 106-51.....	-2	0	0
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P. L. 106-113.....	0	-3	0
42.00 Transferred from other accounts.....	0	2	0
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary).....	1,286	1,364	1,454
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash).....	23	26	14
68.10 From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders.....	12	-12	0
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary).....	35	14	14
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross).....	1,321	1,378	1,468
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	276	297	341
72.95 From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders.....	0	12	0
72.99 Total unpaid obligations, start of year.....	276	309	341
73.10 Total new obligations.....	1,327	1,388	1,468
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	-1,290	-1,356	-1,446
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts (net).....	-4	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	297	341	363
74.95 From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders.....	12	0	0
74.99 Total unpaid obligations, end of year.....	309	341	363
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	1,096	1,037	1,105
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	194	319	341
87.00 Total outlays, gross.....	1,290	1,356	1,446

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	1999 actual	2000 estimate	2001 estimate
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources.....	9	12	0
88.40 Non-Federal sources.....	14	14	14
88.90 Total offsetting collections (cash).....	23	26	14
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders.....	12	-12	0
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	1,286	1,364	1,454
90.00 Outlays.....	1,267	1,330	1,432

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	1999 actual	2000 estimate	2001 estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	546	582	619
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	75	80	86
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	37	39	41
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	659	702	747
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	180	198	209
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	8	11	10
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	31	32	33
22.0 Transportation of things.....	17	18	19
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....	31	37	40
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	2	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges..	36	37	39
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	4	4	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	1	1	1
25.2 Other services.....	165	175	185
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government acc	2	12	14
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	9	9	9
25.5 Research and development contracts.....	3	3	3
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	6	7	7
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	79	82	86

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Object Classification (in millions of dollars) (continued)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	1999 actual	2000 estimate	2001 estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (Continued)			
31.0 Equipment.....	31	33	35
32.0 Land and structures.....	9	10	10
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	18	0	0
99.0 Subtotal, Direct obligations, National Park Service.....	1,291	1,374	1,454
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	1	1	1
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	2	2	2
25.2 Other services.....	32	11	11
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1	1	1
99.0 Subtotal, Reimbursable obligations, National Park Servi	35	14	14
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION			
32.0 Land and structures.....	1	0	0
99.0 Total, Allocation to Fed. Highway Admin., Direct Obligat	1	0	0
99.9 Total Obligations.....	1,327	1,388	1,468

Note: Revisions to object classes 11.1, 11.5, 12.1, 21.0, 24.0 and 25.2 for NPS direct obligations FY 2001 were made too late to include in the Budget Appendix.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	1999 actual	2000 estimate	2001 estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
1001 Direct: Full-time equivalent employment.....	16,661	17,043	17,525
2001 Reimbursable: Full-time equivalent employment.....	60	60	60
ALLOCATIONS FROM OTHER AGENCIES 1/			
3001 Full-time equivalent employment.....	605	654	654

1/ Represents National Park Service staff paid from funds allocated from other agencies. Agencies allocating funds are as follows: Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Land Management, and Fish and Wildlife Service. NPS staff paid from funds allocated from Federal Highway Administration are shown under the Construction appropriation.

Note: Revisions to Direct full-time equivalent employment in all fiscal years were made too late to be reflected in the Budget Appendix.